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CROONENBERG HOLLY

GREENBRIER FARMS, INC.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA



A display garden is maintained in our office grounds to provide a convenient place for our customers to select plants of their choice. The original Croonenberg Holly tree in the background is a magnificent specimen not easily duplicated. We transplanted it to this dominant place in our garden from the Virginia farm where we discovered it growing.

A Message from Greenbrier

EVERY thriving business is founded upon some principle. And the constant application of that principle forms an unfailing brand for the business, much more powerful than any trademark ever devised.

Our principle may be expressed in one word: *reliability*. The steady growth of our nursery business is, we think, evidence of our success in producing reliable stock and rendering reliable service to our clients. It is no easy job to meet precise standards in the nursery business, but we have secured the best-trained and most experienced men to do it. Any phase of landscape work submitted to us will receive our most careful attention.

In these pages we present descriptions of some of the most popular plants. This is by no means a complete catalog of all our stock. If you wish information concerning any plant material not listed here, we shall be glad to tell you what we have.

This book is our representative in your home. We do not distribute it indiscriminately, but rather reserve it for those who truly appreciate the charm of a beautiful plant.





Beautiful Norfolk Gardens

AMERICA'S love for peace and order is never better demonstrated than in the small gardens which surround her homes. To most of us, green growing things bring a feeling that all is well. A smooth, shaded lawn bordered by healthy plants, lends a charm to the home that offsets the work required to keep them in top condition.

A community of well-kept homes is an inviting place both to those who live there and to those who visit it. Home surroundings are a good indication of the very character of any community. Those who beautify their properties are likely to love them. And a town full of home-lovers is a town full of responsible citizens, in the very best sense of the term.

Norfolk is such a community. Her citizens have a garden heritage extending far into the past; they *live* gardening a large part of the time. The results are worth recording. So in the pages that follow, we present a few of the many lovely garden scenes in Norfolk. In its own way each picture shows the wonderful results that come from thoughtful designing and planting. Each plant—simple or ornate, formal or informal—plays a significant part in developing the character of the garden composition.



A good wall is an asset to a garden, for besides providing privacy for the owner, it gives protection to the plants. In this garden a mellow brick wall forms a background for English ivy and some very old boxwoods.



This elaborate planting of azaleas and camellias graces the gardens of Dr. A. D. Morgan and Mr. M. A. Hartigan, Jr., in Lakewood. Large evergreen and deciduous trees quiet the rioting colors. Where colors are massed in this way, it is especially important to select varieties that harmonize.



In the garden of Mrs. H. H. Pankratz, in Norfolk, some small ornamental shrubs and flowering trees are thriving. As in many gardens of this vicinity, holly trees grow luxuriantly. Such specimens as the dogwoods, flowering crab-apples, and Oriental cherries offer a great deal to the gardener whose space is limited. For besides their early burst of bloom that dominates the spring garden picture, they provide decorative and welcome foliage all summer and gay fruits in the autumn. All these small trees are especially valuable to the owner of a little home, for they are more in scale with small buildings.

The architecture of the house helps to determine the planting that belongs at the entrance. The doorway of the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rives Worsham is made all the more attractive by this group of Pfizer's juniper, cypress, and boxwood.



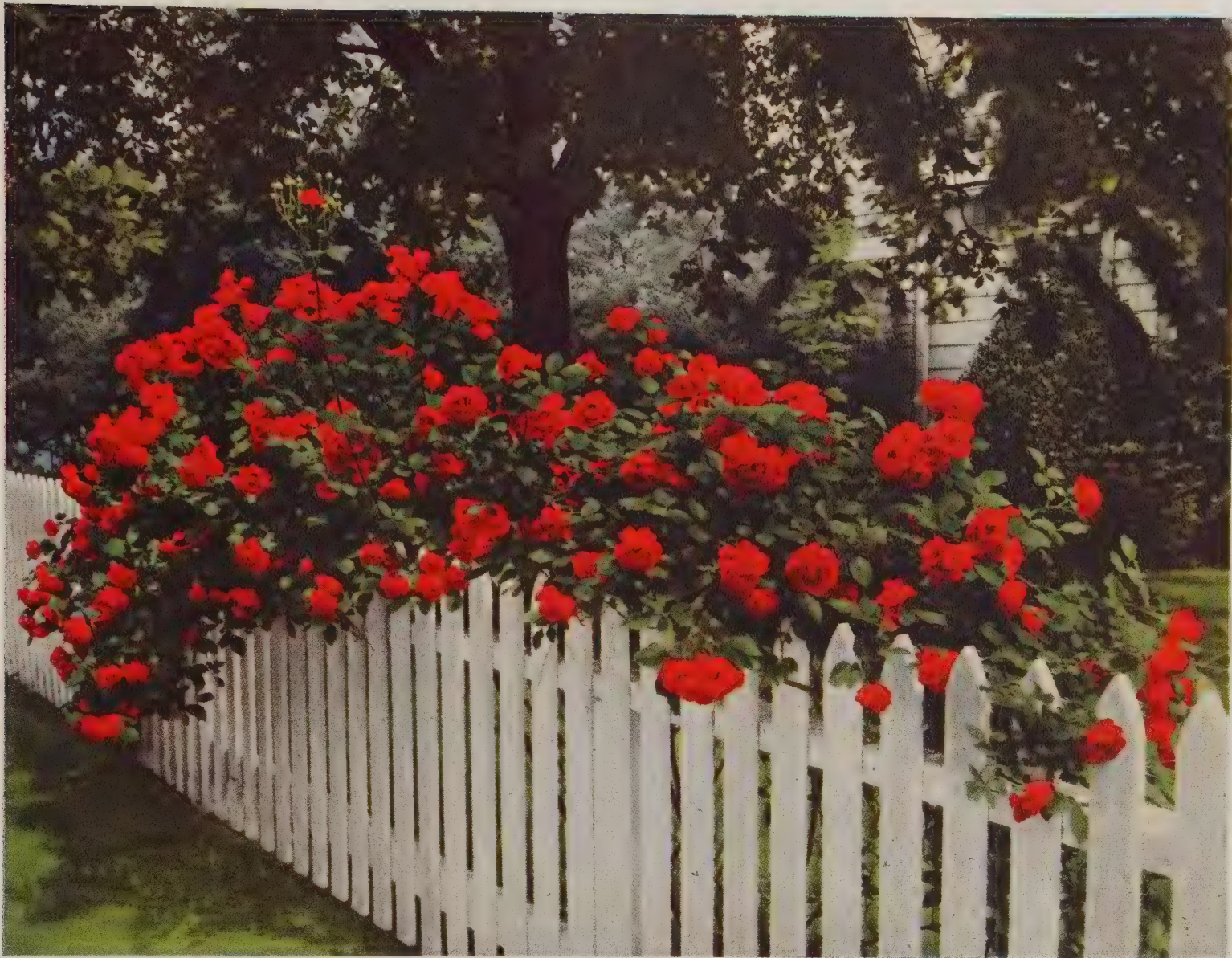


This quiet spot on the lawn of Mr. W. S. Wilder affords a pleasant place for family and friends to gather. A perennial border and a very decorative white picket fence completely surround this outdoor living-room.



Mr. and Mrs. Harold Masengill take great pleasure in this secluded garden in their small backyard. A lovely oldtime atmosphere is provided by the spring bulbs, the pansies, and small boxwoods, enclosed with shrubs.





Paul's Scarlet Climber puts on a dazzling show on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Nelson. A single bush in such a dramatic setting can easily steal the honors from a more elaborate planting.

THE cheery brightness of the scene pictured above is not easily forgotten by the passer-by. Here Paul's Scarlet forms a graceful garland on a picket fence so white as to intensify the brilliance of the flowers. Many gardens could use more white flowers for this purpose, and to separate clashing colors.

For the ground space they occupy, climbing roses give more bloom than any other type. The size and quality of their flowers has been so much improved in recent years that climbing roses of true exhibition form may be had in practically any color. They are vigorous, graceful plants even when out of bloom, and their general freedom from pests makes them easy to grow. Climbers endure poor soil and a partly shaded location more readily than other roses; in short, they are the least exacting of all types in most respects.

Practically any kind of climbing rose will do well grown on a wooden or wire trellis where its canes can be threaded through the lattice work and spread out to the sun and air. This is the best way to train a climber when it is planted against the wall of a house, a garage, or at the side of a porch. A climbing rose trained on a pillar makes a dramatic accent in a garden. Exceptionally vigorous climbers are needed when they are used to cover arches. Interesting variations of rose arches and pillars are within the scope of most imaginations, and lend originality to a garden. Climbing roses may even serve a utilitarian purpose by helping to conceal unlovely views or buildings.



This restful little garden on the property of Mrs. Grover White is appropriately provided with comfortable garden chairs and a sturdy table. In quiet places like this the gardener finds true relaxation.

A GARDEN need not be large to be charming. Mrs. White has made good use of her view of the water by creating a quiet little spot that is most inviting. Here four formal beds are laid out, with low boxwood edges; four camellias, in bloom earlier than this photograph was made, accent the beds. Simple garden furniture is a good choice, and the brick edging of the beds is noteworthy.

Boxwood is a favorite border plant in many Virginia gardens, where its historical associations have helped to build its popularity. Abelia is another edging plant that can be very useful. The young plants, sheared several times a year to keep them to the desired size, are covered with bronzy foliage that is evergreen in mild climates. *Ilex crenata microphylla* and *I. crenata rotundifolia* are good edging plants in cold localities where boxwood is not winter-hardy.

The garden pictured on the opposite page is a glowing representative of the rose gardens in and around Norfolk. Here the soil and moisture conditions combine to furnish just the fare that roses need, and the results are really spectacular. In laying out rose beds it is important to remember that the bushes are going to need pruning and spraying from time to time, and for that reason must be within reach of knife and sprayer. The plants should not be more than three deep, then, and not more than two or three varieties should be put in a bed. Color harmony and height of growth must be considered.



Box-bordered rose beds in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Nelson, with Pink Radiance in the foreground. Perhaps the sea air is responsible for the luminous colors seen in rose gardens around Norfolk.

Solid masses of azaleas are used with dazzling effect on the grounds of Dr. A. D. Morgan, in Lakewood. Azaleas are versatile plants with a wide color range that can be used in many different arrangements. Their primary requirement is acid soil, but besides that they enjoy a somewhat protected location and moisture-holding soil that keeps the roots cool. The gardener who observes these few cultural rules will be well rewarded.



A taste for simplicity is reflected in the garden of Mrs. F. J. Gannaway, where shrubs of various kinds make a good background for the perennials and bulbs in this curving border. Flowering shrubs partly conceal the garage, and wisteria softens the roof line.

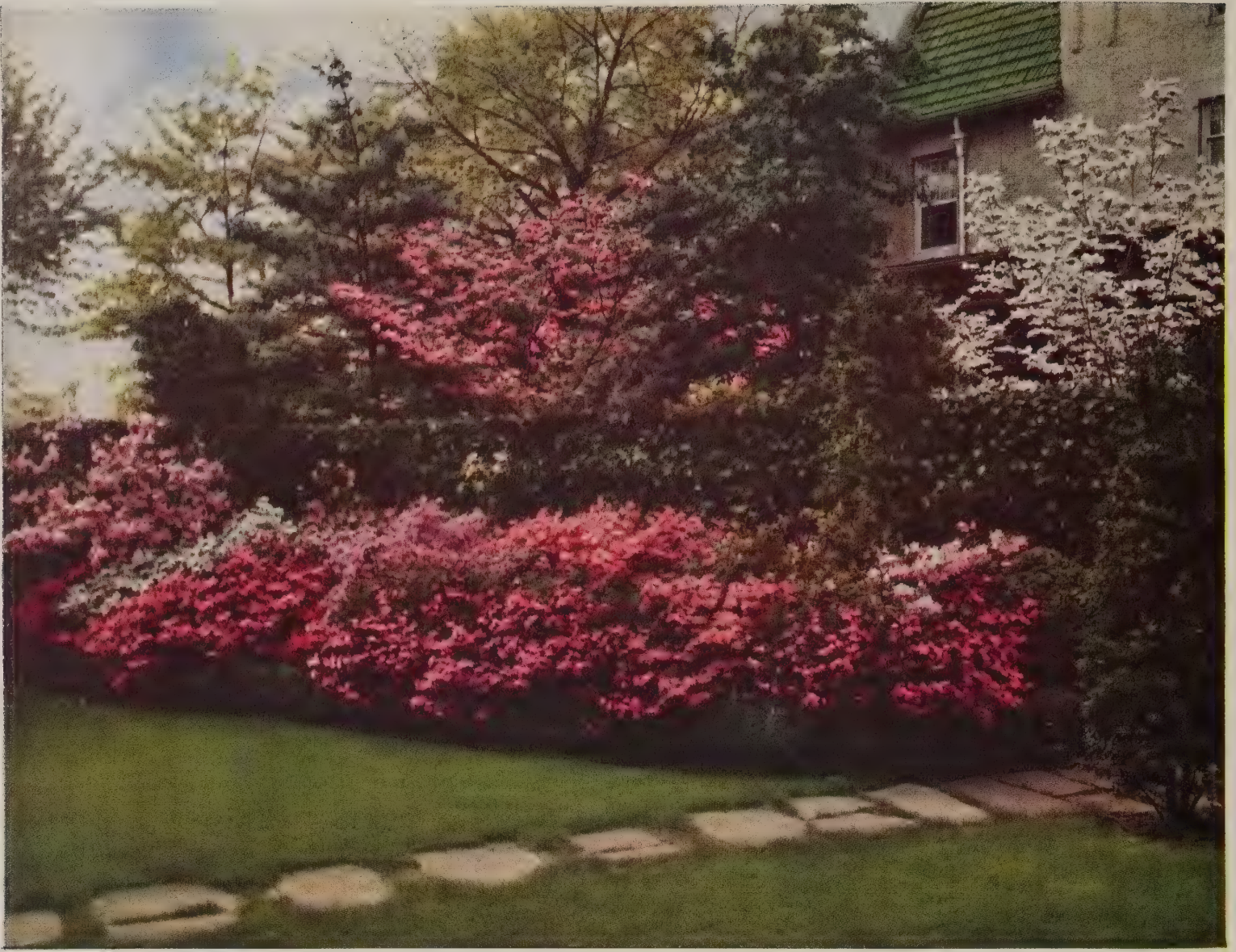


The shady lawn of Mrs. M. K. Glennan, where a naturally lovely site beside the water has been improved with planting, carefully planned and carried out, to give this happy result. Fine old trees dominate the scene.

MRS. GLENNAN'S beautiful lawn is an ideal place to relax and enjoy the lure of the water. Full advantage has been taken of the broad sweep of ground under these magnificent trees, to create a spacious and yet inviting picture. Spring bulbs and early perennials, as well as camellias, flourish in the garden. An irregular border of feathery-foliaged shrubs and boxwood is used as a green fence to separate the lawn from the grounds next door. The white iron garden furniture is in excellent taste.

This green picture illustrates our theory that great masses of colorful bloom are not requisite to a good planting. The many and varied shades of green that are to be found in nature may be used to form an entire garden. Nor is a great quantity of plant material necessary to create a charming effect, if the ground plans are sound.

It is in the making of these fundamental plans and in the supplying of well-grown perennials, shrubs, vines, and trees that Greenbrier has made its reputation. For years we have been collecting hundreds of species and varieties of plants, both rare and common. In our rich black earth they form sturdy root systems that enable us to transplant them unconcernedly wherever we wish. With this large stock of plant material to draw upon, and with years of training and experience behind them in landscape planning, the men in our Landscape Service are able to develop any effect desired.



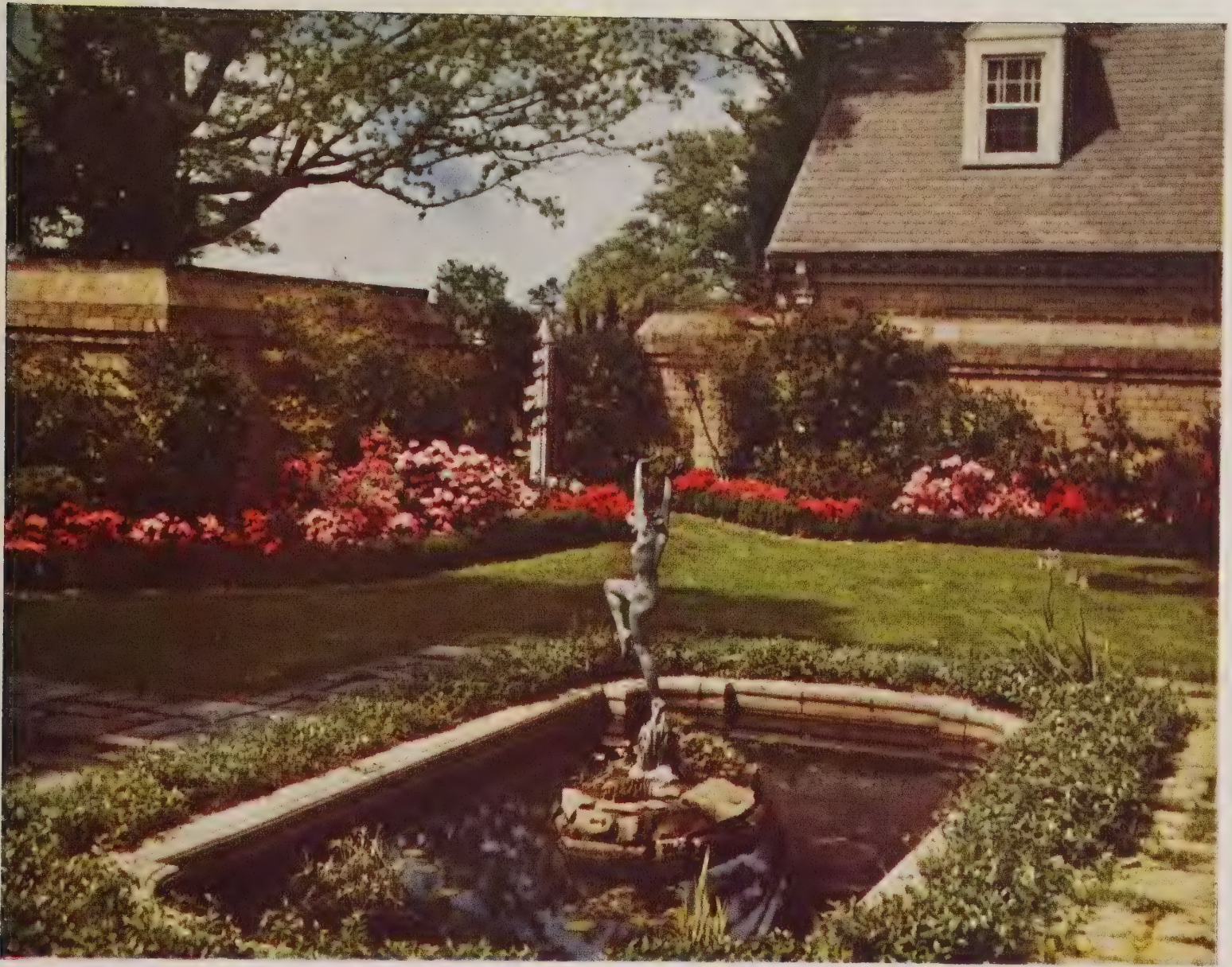
Azaleas planted to excellent advantage on the grounds of Mrs. Frederick Lewis. These profuse-blooming shrubs, attractive all season, are now offered in so many forms that they are adaptable to many places.

AZALEAS, well chosen and well placed, are a thrilling spectacle in Mrs. Lewis' garden. Her large collection testifies to the many forms and varieties now available in this favorite shrub. An ivy-covered wall encloses the garden, and a well-kept lawn is an added feature. Flowering dogwoods behind the wall repeat the colors of the azaleas.

In the view shown above, skilful use has been made of both background and foreground material. Each plant is carefully placed in relation to its neighbors, and altogether the planting makes an effective pattern. But given a cluttered background, the azalea colors would have been lost. As it is, the dark ivy-covered wall makes just as clever a foil for the bright colors of the flowers as does the photographer's black velvet drapery for his lovely models. A smooth lawn provides the equally important foreground.

When azaleas are planted in situations to their liking, they increase in size and beauty every year. There are several different families of azaleas, adaptable to various parts of the country. To the species growing wild, hybridizers have added many named varieties. In southern gardens they reach their greatest glory, and attract visitors from the entire country every spring.





A lovely pool in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Smith reflects the plants growing around it. Wherever a pool is incorporated in a garden, it is almost inevitably a main point of interest.

REMARKABLE restraint is evident in the interesting garden pictured here. On the Smith property evergreen azaleas grouped in masses of separate colors are edged with boxwood. Broad-leaved evergreens, including some choice camellias, are featured, and a very fine brick wall with a beveled top encloses the whole. A graceful bronze figure presides over the myrtle-bordered pool; several old trees throw welcome shadows on the grass.

Water and shade are important items in a garden. On a hot midsummer day they emphasize the peace and refreshment to be found there. A pool need not be elaborate to fulfil its purpose. Such simple devices as wooden tubs sunk in the ground and furnished with some water plants have often provided just the accent needed for a small garden.

Where shade does not exist, it can be supplied more easily than many people imagine. It is not necessary to wait years for a sapling to develop into a size that will fill the space given it. Modern methods of tree-moving make the operation of transplanting a very easy one, and garden-makers in need of trees will do well to select specimens in the size they require, and have them moved by experts. Many years can be saved at a moderate cost.



BUXUS • *Boxwood*

BOXWOOD plays a leading part in the history of American and English gardening. This plant aristocrat can boast of an enviable reputation, for its vigor, health, appearance, and adaptability have combined to make it an all-American choice for foundation and border plantings. Boxwood carries such an air of dignity, and yet simplicity, with it that it is distinctive in both large and small gardens.

Because Boxwood is so slow growing, fine old specimens are worth a small fortune, for they have been centuries in the making. Fortunately, smaller plants are also available, so that today's gardeners can enjoy their Box as it grows. Some of the most interesting members of the family are relatively unknown. Visit our nursery, and we shall gladly introduce them to you.

BUXUS MICROPHYLLA JAPONICA. Japanese Boxwood. A variety with shiny foliage, which will grow to 6 feet tall.

B. MICROPHYLLA KOREANA. Korean Boxwood. Slow-growing variety with light green foliage. Rarely grows over 2 feet tall.

B. SEMPERVIRENS. Common Boxwood. Strong-growing type which is especially valuable for hedges.

B. SEMPERVIRENS ARBORESCENS. The tree form of the common Boxwood which will grow to 20 feet high.

B. SEMPERVIRENS FASTIGIATA. Very close-growing variety.

B. SEMPERVIRENS GLAUCA. A form with foliage bearing a bluish gray tinge.

B. SEMPERVIRENS HANDSWORTHII. Bushy type with large, broad leaves.

B. SEMPERVIRENS HOLLANDIA. Dutch Boxwood. Slow-growing type with dark foliage. Thrives in a moist and shady place.

B. SEMPERVIRENS, LYNNHAVEN TYPE. This selected variety has the finest color of all, and if regularly and properly pruned will make a dense plant in a comparatively short time.

B. SEMPERVIRENS MARGINATA. A type having the leaves edged with yellow.

B. SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA. Old English or Dwarf Boxwood. A slow-growing bush which by careful shearing can be kept at any size, increasing in beauty and value year by year.



Boxwood growing at the Pitt-Dixon House in Williamsburg

THE Holly is a much-loved plant, for its dense, luxuriant foliage and attractive berries are outstanding when many plants are rather bare and uninteresting.

ILEX • Holly

Evergreen Hollies

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM. English Holly. One of the finest of all, with large, distinct foliage. Red berries.

I. AQUIFOLIUM PENDULA. Weeping English Holly. A drooping form of the above. Red berries.

I. AQUIFOLIUM PYRAMIDALIS. Ascending branches. Red berries.

I. AQUIFOLIUM VARIEGATA. Leaves variegated silver and gold. Red berries.

I. CASSINE. Dahoon Holly. From the lower South. Berries dull red.

I. CASSINE ANGUSTIFOLIA. Narrow-leaved form of the above.

I. CASSINE MYRTIFOLIA. Similar to *I. Cassine angustifolia* but with narrower leaves.

I. CASSINE MYRTIFOLIA XANTHOCARPA. Yellow berries.

I. CORNUTA. Chinese Holly. Compact-growing plants eventually reaching 10 to 20 feet, according to location. Oblong leaves, three-pointed at the apex, and unusually attractive red berries.

I. CORNUTA BURFORDI. A more globose form with drooping branches and leaves. Red berries.

I. CRENATA. Japanese Holly. Dwarf plants which are slow growing and extremely hardy. The berries of all varieties are black.

I. CRENATA CONVEXA (bullata). Dwarf plants with glossy, almost round leaves.

I. CRENATA HELLERI. 6 to 8 inches tall.

I. CRENATA MICROPHYLLA. The Little-leaf Japanese Holly has leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or less in length.

I. CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Especially glossy round leaves.

I. FUJISANENSIS. Glossy leaves and numerous red berries.

I. GLABRA. Inkberry. Native black-berried Holly which does well almost everywhere.

I. INTEGR. A large red-berried Japanese Holly of strong tree form.

ILEX LATIFOLIA TARAJO. Strong-growing tree with oblong leaves. Red berries.

I. OLDHAMI. A rare red-berried Holly which we believe will become popular when better known.

I. OPACA. American Holly. Beautiful shapely trees when full grown. They are easy to grow and hardy quite far north.

➤ **I. OPACA, CROONENBERG.** A tree form with very dark green foliage, quite large and spiny. Its red berries are produced very early; in fact, three-year-old plants will have their branches weighed down with brilliant fruit. Illustrated in color on front cover.

I. OPACA, HOWARD. Very dark glossy foliage with some spines. Bright red berries.

I. OPACA, HUME NO. 2. Large, spiny leaves and big red berries.

I. OPACA, TABER NO. 3. Large, dark green foliage and showy bright red berries.

I. OPACA XANTHOCARPA. Fine variety with yellow berries.

I. PERNYI. A slow-growing Holly with beautiful small shiny foliage. Red berries.

I. PERNYI COMPACTA. Compact growing. Red berries.

I. PERNYI VEITCHI. Leaves somewhat larger and broader, with four or five rigid spines on each side. Red berries.

I. ROTUNDA. Tree form with round foliage and bright red berries.

I. VOMITORIA. Yaupon Holly. A southern native reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Scarlet berries in unusual quantities.

I. VOMITORIA PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal form of the above. Red berries.

Deciduous Hollies

ILEX VERTICILLATA. Black Alder; Winterberry. Attractive shrub with red berries which hang on long after the leaves fall.

I. VERTICILLATA POLYCARPA. An improved form with numerous berries.



Magnolia virginiana



Evergreen Magnolias

MAGNOLIA COMPRESSA (*Michelia compressa*). An evergreen tree to 40 feet with 4-inch oblong leaves and fragrant yellow flowers 1 inch across.

M. GRANDIFLORA. Bull Bay. A magnificent native evergreen sometimes growing as tall as 80 feet. It makes an impressive pyramid of dark green foliage and for several months produces great creamy white flowers, followed by oval seed-pods from which the red seeds protrude.

M. GRANDIFLORA ROTUNDIFOLIA. An interesting variety of the Bull Bay with broad, nearly blunt leaves.

M. VIRGINIANA (*glauca*). Sweet Bay. In lowland woods along the Atlantic the Sweet Bay flourishes. Its foliage is glossy blue-green, and its 3-inch white flowers very fragrant. Does best in a moist place.

Deciduous Magnolias

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. Cucumber-tree. A fast-growing pyramidal tree with wide oval leaves. Greenish yellow flowers followed by red fruit 4 inches long.

M. ACUMINATA CORDATA. Yellow Cucumber-tree. Has broader foliage. Canary-yellow flowers appear in May, followed by red fruit.

M. DENUDATA (*conspicua*). Yulan. Creamy white, sweet-scented flowers 6 inches across, in April.

M. KOBUS. A Japanese tree growing to 30 feet in its native land. White flowers 4 to 5 inches across appear before the leaves.

M. LILIFLORA. Lily-flowered Magnolia. A 10-foot shrub with oval leaves to 7 inches long. The flowers are purple outside, white inside, and come before the leaves.

Magnolias

AS SOUTHERN as mint julep is this aristocratic plant. Its thick, polished leaves and striking, sweet-scented flowers long ago earned for it a foremost place among the flowering trees grown by southerners. Both evergreen and deciduous varieties are grown; the evergreen ones are not hardy far north, but some of them, such as the Bull Bay, grow into glorious specimens in favored locations in the South. Unbelievably lovely are the deciduous sorts which flaunt their blooms early in the spring, before the leaves appear. The Magnolia is so firmly established in the tradition of the old South that it deserves an honored place in every home garden.

Magnolias are not difficult to grow. They need a soil that is well supplied with leaf-mold and a location where they will be protected from strong winds. They are best transplanted in the spring before growth starts; pruning to improve the form of the plants may be necessary from time to time.



The Waterlily Magnolia

MAGNOLIA LILIFLORA NIGRA. Flowers dark purple outside, pale purple inside.

M. OBOVATA. Tall trees with leaves up to 1 foot long. Very large, fragrant, white flowers. Scarlet fruit 6 inches long.

M. OBOVATA DISCOLOR. A type having a purple base on the outside of the petals.

M. PARVIFLORA SEMI-PLENA. Fragrant white flowers with crimson stamens.

M. SOULANGEANA. Saucer Magnolia. Small tree with very large white flowers more or less purplish outside and often fragrant. Very popular.

M. SOULANGEANA ALBA SUPERBA. Large Saucer Magnolia. A pure white form.

M. SOULANGEANA ALEXANDRINA. Flowers deep purple at base outside.

M. SOULANGEANA BROZZONI. Blooms white, shaded purple.



Seed of *Magnolia grandiflora*



Magnolia grandiflora

M. SOULANGEANA LENNEI. A more shrubby tree. Flowers deep crimson outside.

M. SOULANGEANA NIGRA. Dark red.

M. SOULANGEANA RUSTICA. Rose-red.

M. STELLATA. Star Magnolia. A round bush not over 10 to 12 feet high. Pure white flowers 3 inches across, before the leaves appear.

M. STELLATA ROSEA. A light pink form of the above.

M. TRIPETALA. Umbrella-tree. Large tree with white blooms 8 to 10 inches across.

M., WATERLILY. A hybrid of *M. stellata* and *M. Soulangeana* which we believe to be one of the finest Magnolias in existence. The pyramidal plant, more bushy and twiggy than *M. stellata*, blooms in great profusion two to four weeks later than that variety, thus escaping late freezes. The blooms are from 4½ to 6 inches across, with twenty to thirty petals. Buds are flesh-pink and the open flower blush-pink. A distinct Magnolia originated by Greenbrier Farms.

M. WATSONI. Sweet-scented, creamy white flowers 5 to 6 inches across.



Magnolia stellata rosea



DOGWOOD

PICTURESQUE and charming is the Dogwood tree of eastern woods and gardens. Its dainty white blooms are a welcome sight in the spring landscape, and at all seasons the shapely tree is a decided asset. Its horizontal branches are clothed with green foliage that assumes beautiful fall coloring, enlivened by scarlet fruits.



The Pink-flowering Dogwood makes a lovely ornamental when used as a single specimen. It is equally effective massed with the white form.



A recent addition to the Dogwood family is the increasingly popular double form pictured at the right, *Cornus florida plena*.

In planting Dogwoods around the home, it is wise to duplicate their natural surroundings as nearly as possible. They endure either full sun or full shade; acid soil and a well-drained situation suit them best. Both spring and fall plantings are successful, but March and April are the preferred months. As with all trees and shrubs, it is necessary to have them carefully dug, with a good ball of earth.

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA. Pagoda Dogwood. A very picturesque small tree with spreading, irregular whorls of horizontal branches.

C. AMOMUM. Silky Dogwood. A late-blooming variety with red stems and corymbs of white flowers in June. Attractive blue berries.

C. FLORIDA. Flowering Dogwood. This is the white Dogwood known and loved by all who have seen it growing wild. It reaches a height of 15 to 25 feet and is covered with bracts of large single white flowers in spring. Scarlet berries in the fall.

C. FLORIDA PLENA. Double White-flowering Dogwood. A type of the native Dogwood with double flowers. An interesting variation.

C. FLORIDA RUBRA. Pink-flowering Dogwood. Deep pink sport of the American Dogwood which makes a fine specimen and is especially pleasing when mingled with its white parent in a planting.

C. KOUSA. Japanese Dogwood. Large floral heads, 5 to 6 inches across, that are very abundant in June and last at least a month, becoming pink with age. Red berries and scarlet foliage in the fall.

C. SANGUINEA. Bloodtwig Dogwood. A tall shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high. The branches are purple or red, and the fruit black.

C. STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA. Yellow-twig Dogwood. Distinctive for its yellow branches.

Blooms of the white Dogwood demonstrate the beauty of simplicity. They are familiar to most Americans, for the tree is native to a great part of the eastern United States from the New England states south along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, inland to the Mississippi valley and north to Canada. Virginia especially is proud of her Dogwoods.

The Dogwood is a rapid-growing tree that often blooms when very young. At the edge of a woodland, among taller-growing trees, it is extremely effective, for then the flowers seem unusually lacy among the branches. Backed by evergreens it makes a superb picture. Dogwoods outlive most other flowering trees, and throughout the area where they grow wild there are veterans of many years to be seen.

Birds find a Dogwood planting a happy hunting ground, for the scarlet berries are very much to their liking. They have helped to scatter the seed over a wide territory.





© Blooms and fruit of *Malus theifera*

AMONG our finest flowering trees are the Flowering Crab Apples. They are more useful and more ornamental than many plants that have been introduced from abroad, but because they are native to this country, they are often overlooked. The Crabs "have everything": floriferousness over a long season, good color range, rich fragrance, and a profusion of sparkling fruits. In the early spring garden a Flowering Crab can easily dominate the scene.



MALUS ADSTRINGENS, HOPA. Hopa Crab. A large-flowering purple-leaf Crab with purple-red flowers.

M. ATROSANGUINEA. Carmine Crab. Well-branched tree to 15 feet with deep carmine flowers which retain their color. They are produced in unusual profusion, so that a tree in bloom is a beautiful specimen.

M. CORONARIA. Wild Sweet Crab. A nicely formed tree to 30 feet. Fragrant flowers about 1 inch across open rose-colored and change to white. The fruit averages an inch in diameter and is yellowish green.

M. FLORIBUNDA. Showy Crab. A profuse-blooming, large bush or tree to 25 feet, bearing 1 1/4-inch rose-red flowers which fade nearly white. These are followed by tiny yellow fruit about 1/3 inch in diameter.

M. FLORIBUNDA SCHEIDECKERI. Scheidecker Crab. Small pyramidal tree bearing a profuse crop of semi-double pale pink flowers. This is followed by large yellow fruit which is often used for making jelly.

M. HALLIANA PARKMANI. Parkman Crab. An informally awkward tree when young which becomes more respectable with age. It is a free bloomer, bearing double, bright rose-red flowers followed by purplish fruit 1/3 inch in diameter. One of the most reliable of the flowering Crab Apples.

M. IOENSIS PLENA. Bechtel's Crab. A sturdy small tree with 2-inch double pink flowers which look like little roses, and are not only beautiful but emit a delicate violet fragrance. This is a native which was discovered wild near Stanton, Ill., in 1850 and was brought into cultivation by E. A. Bechtel.

Flowering Crab Apples

The fruits of the Flowering Crabs are a joy to the eye and a delight to the birds. These fruits, indeed, are often one of the chief reasons for planting the Crabs, for they make even a small yard or garden a mecca for birds for a long time every season.

Just as the flowers vary in color from white through many shades of pink and red, the fruits assume many different sizes and colors. Some of the tiny apples are no larger than cherries, but a few are large enough to be used for making jelly. In color they range through green, yellow, orange, scarlet, and crimson. No matter what size or color they may be, they are a favorite tid-bit for the birds.



Hopa Crab

Flowering Crab Apples form another group of native American trees that are decorative all year long. In the spring their pink, white, or red flowers obscure the branches. The tree itself is so well formed that it would be ornamental if it never bloomed at all. But in addition to its blooms, it boasts bright-colored fruits in late summer and fall.

The Crabs combine dainty appearance with rugged health, which should recommend them to any gardener. The trees are covered with clean, insect-free foliage all summer, and even in the winter their bare branches make a picturesque sight. The Crabs behave well in ordinary garden soil; in fact, they tolerate conditions that would mean the end of many flowering trees. They may be sheared into symmetrical shapes for formal use, or may be allowed to go their own way. They are hardy over most of the country.

Flowering Crab Apples



MALUS NIEDZWETZKY-ANA. Redvein Crab. A quite large Crab Apple with red bark and wood; even the leaves are tinged red on the nerves. The flowers are deep red and the little apples are purple-red both inside and out. In fact, we might say that everything about the tree is some shade of red.

M. PURPUREA ALDENHAM-ENSIS. Semi-double light pink flowers stained red in the bud, followed by an abundant crop of purplish red fruit.

M. PURPUREA ELEYI. Eley Crab. A shapely tree to 10 feet which covers itself in spring with a mass of little red blooms against the purple branches. The foliage, which follows the blossom, is light reddish purple, and this is followed by a heavy crop of dark red fruit.

M. SARGENTI. Sargent Crab. Dwarf variety usually less than 6 feet tall. The 1-inch flowers are clear white, and the fruit, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, is dark red. It lasts the greater part of the winter.

M. SIEBOLDI. Toringo Crab. A native of Tibet, bearing white blossoms tinted rose just as the leaves begin to unfold, followed by a great quantity of cherry-red fruit holding well into the winter. Low, sprawling habit.

M. SPECTABILIS RIVERSI. Double-flowering Chinese variety with round, pale pink flowers. A well-grown tree will reach 12 feet.

M. THEIFERA. Tea Crab. An early-blooming variety with pinkish white flowers in unbelievable quantities. The fruit is waxy yellow with crimson cheeks, and is very ornamental.



© Blooms and fruit of *Malus floribunda*



A visit to our nursery where acres of the finest plant material are growing will be a revelation to you. Not only will it let you see for yourself how particular we are in growing our stock, but it will open up a whole world of new plants that you have never even seen before!

Our latch-string is always out.



The Weeping Japanese Cherry is a delightful tree only 6 feet high, covered with bloom before the leaves appear. Its drooping branches form a graceful head, fountain-like in appearance. Such a tree makes a striking picture on the lawn or in a shrub border, for its unique form will lend grace to any planting. It is especially appropriate planted near water that mirrors its beauty.

Flowering Cherries

The showy bloom clusters of the Flowering Cherries are visions of delight, coming so soon after the dreary winter. At the right are pictured some of the most popular varieties.



Ojochin



Mt. Fuji



Shirofugen



THE Flowering Cherries are among the choicest trees that have come to us from the Orient. Blooming as they do in earliest spring, they burst in full glory upon a dull and unsuspecting landscape. The trees are quite varied in form; they may be sturdy, upright specimens, branching bushes, or weeping forms. The double and single flowers range from white to deep rosy pink. By a judicious choice of varieties, the home gardener may have a display of bloom for several weeks.

PRUNUS LANNESIANA, MT. FUJI. A very lovely variety of Flowering Cherry with large, double white flowers that are produced in great abundance. A tree in full bloom seems to be covered with snow. In habit of growth it is small and bush-like, with spreading branches that grow upward from the trunk.

P. LANNESIANA, OJOCHIN. Double; pink. Although the flowers of this form are only semi-double, they are very beautiful. This variety helps to extend the blooming period of the Cherries, for its flowers are borne late in the season.

P. SERRULATA. These double pink flowers appear before or with the foliage. Black fruits about the size of a pea are produced in the fall.

P. SERRULATA, FUGENZO (James H. Veitch). In this variety the flowers and foliage make quite a strong contrast. The large, double blooms are deep pink in color, while the foliage is coppery red. The flowers appear about the same time that the leaves begin to open.

PRUNUS SERRULATA, KWANSAN. This is one of the most widely planted and best-known double Cherries. It bears very large flowers—some of them as wide as 2 inches—with about thirty broad petals. In the bud stage they are almost red, but they open to deep rosy pink. The name Kwansan means "Gateway to the Mountain."

P. SERRULATA, SHIROFUGEN. Showy clusters of light rose-colored, double blooms produced in profusion. The foliage is colorful in both spring and fall. This variety makes a good shade tree as well as a most ornamental flowering plant.

P. SERRULATA, YOSHINO. A very early variety with single pink flowers. The large tree is a fast grower; its strong, spreading branches form a rounded crown that is most pleasing.

P. SIEBOLDI. A sturdy tree covered with clusters of double pink flowers of good size. Very showy.

P. SIEBOLDI, NADEN. A variety producing semi-double blooms, pale pink in color, in short-stemmed clusters.

PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA AUTUMNALIS.

A most unusual Cherry, for it has the advantage of blooming both early in the spring and again in the fall. Its semi-double, light pink flowers are small individually, but they are borne in such profusion that they practically smother the tree. Usually columnar or bush-like in habit of growth.

P. SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA. Weeping Japanese Cherry. Soft pink blooms make a spectacular showing on the drooping branches of this tree. The trunk is about 6 feet tall, and from it grows the large, umbrella-like head. Very graceful, and a striking specimen when planted on the lawn.

P. SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA ROSEA FL.-PL. Double Pink Weeping Cherry. Similar to the preceding variety in habit of growth, but the flowers are a deeper shade of pink.

P. TOMENTOSA. Nanking Cherry. A bush or very small tree with white or tinted flowers appearing just before the leaves begin to unfurl. Reddish edible fruit in the fall.



Prunus tomentosa



Prunus serrulata



Fugenzo

All the ethereal beauty of spring and the promise of the season ahead seems to be centered in the copious bloom covering the Cherry trees. They are loved wherever grown.



A low Boxwood edging below and a well-grown hedge of *Ilex crenata* above it, frames this little wall garden. Cotoneaster specimen at the steps.



A hedge of *Ilex vomitoria*, carefully trimmed.

HEDGES

- ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.** Beautiful foliage; dainty flowers.
BERBERIS MENTORENSIS. Pat. 99. An upright Barberry.
B. THUNBERGI. The Common Japanese Barberry.
B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA. Red-leaved Barberry.
B., TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY. Pat. 110. Upright; fine hedge.
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. The quick-growing Boxwood.
B. SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA. Fragrant English Box.
CHÆNOMELES LAGENARIA (Cydonia japonica). Makes an impenetrable hedge.
ILEX CORNUTA. Chinese Holly. Attractive spiny leaves and bright berries.
I. CRENATA MICROPHYLLA. Tiny leaves. Try it where boxwood is not hardy.

- ILEX CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA.** Small, rounded leaves.
I. OPACA. The American Holly, especially adapted for hedges.
I. VOMITORIA. Strong; small foliage and scarlet berries.
LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. Glossy Privet. Tall; purple berries.
L. OBTUSIFOLIUM REGELIANUM. Regel Privet. Spreading.
L. OVALIFOLIUM. California Privet.
L. QUIHOUI. Grows to 6 feet. Not hardy North.
L. SINENSE. Chinese Privet. Often called Amur River Privet South. A dense, half-evergreen kind with slender, spreading branches. Attractive blue-black berries in loose clusters.
PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Japanese Pittosporum. 10 feet tall.
PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS. English Cherry-laurel. Shining foliage.
TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA. The upright Japanese Yew.

Stewartia



Stewartia

The gardener looking for a "different" shrub to plant on his grounds will be pleased with Stewartia. It bears showy white flowers in the axils of the leaves in early summer, and is clothed with healthy foliage. A mixture of peat and loam suits it best, and it is fairly hardy.

STEWARTIA MONADELPHA. A species from the Orient that eventually attains a considerable size. It bears white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with violet anthers.

S. PENTAGYNA. Native in the southeastern United States. This variety is a shrub about 15 feet tall with 3-inch white flowers showing orange anthers.

S. PSEUDO-CAMELLIA. This shrubby form grows about 50 feet tall. The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with white stamens and orange anthers.

Flowering Peach

There is a place in practically every garden for a Flowering Peach, hardy over most of the country.

PRUNUS PERSICA ALBA

FL.-PL. Double White-flowering Peach. A small tree covered with little rosettes of white flowers. Blooms in early spring and should be pruned severely every year as soon as the flowers are gone. To be planted at the edge of a shrub border where its blooms can be enjoyed.

P. PERSICA ROSEA FL.-

PL. Double Pink-flowering Peach. Similar to the preceding, but bearing soft pink flowers.

P. PERSICA RUBRA FL.-

PL. Double Red-flowering Peach. Darker-colored flowers than Rosea.



A drift of Peach blossoms on a grassy slope



ORIENTAL • IRIS

Plant this late-blooming Iris along a stream, or in a flower border where it will receive plenty of water. Available in White, Purple, Rose, and Lavender.



Bittersweet



WISTERIA

WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS (multijuga). A long-clustered variety with purplish flowers.

W. FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS, KYUSHAKU. Four-foot racemes of purplish blue flowers.

W. FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS, NAGA NODA. Extra-large clusters of purple flowers sometimes 4 feet in length.

W. FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS, PURPLE. Deep violet flowers in clusters averaging 18 inches long.

W. FLORIBUNDA PRECOX (Issai). Blue. Blooms when very young; quite often three-year-old plants will produce flowers. Not a fast grower.

WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA ROSEA. Popular variety with flowers of clear pink.

W. FLORIBUNDA VIOLACEA PLENA. Double flowers of deep violet-blue. The darkest of the double Wisterias.

W. MEGASPERMA. Evergreen Wisteria. Purple flowers in short racemes, followed by velvety pods.

W. SINENSIS. Chinese Wisteria. Drooping clusters about 1 foot long. Flowers are bluish violet, usually appearing in May.

W. SINENSIS ALBA. Fragrant white variety of the above.

W. SINENSIS ODORATA ALBA. Fragrant Wisteria. White flowers; the most highly scented of all.

VINES



FLOWERING vines make graceful drapery over arbors and walls, and when used to conceal an unsightly spot can serve a very good purpose. On a porch they provide shade and privacy. In the list below are some very fine plants such as *Hedera*, *Pachysandra*, and *Vinca*, to be used for ground-covers, as well as some distinctive vines.

AMPELOPSIS. See *Parthenocissus*.

BIGNONIA. See *Campsis*.

BITTERSWEET. See *Celastrus*.

CAMPISIS RADICANS (*Bignonia radicans*). A strong-growing Trumpet-vine with brilliant scarlet-orange flowers.

CELASTRUS ORBICULATA (*articulata*). Chinese Bittersweet. Long-leaved, shrubby plants with orange-yellow berries for winter decoration.

C. SCANDENS. False Bittersweet. Yellow flowers in June and orange, yellow, and crimson berries in autumn.

Clematis

An excellent vine for walls, fences, and porches. Though it looks delicate in both bloom and growth, the *Clematis* is a strong vine not difficult to grow. It likes well-drained, light garden loam. Part shade, at least over the roots, is ideal, and a fall mulch helps to stave off winter damage.

CLEMATIS HENRYI. Large-flowered variety with creamy white blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

C. JACKMANI. Violet-purple flowers of medium size. Very vigorous.

C. JACKMANI, RED. Red-flowered form of above.

C., LUCIE LEMOINE. White.

C. PANICULATA. Japanese Virgins-bower. A cloud of small fragrant white blossoms in early autumn.

C. VIRGINIANA. Southern Virgins-bower. Produces a profusion of white flowers in August and September.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Wintercreeper. Small glossy evergreen foliage. Hardy.

E. RADICANS CARRIERI. A variety of low, spreading growth.

E. RADICANS VEGETUS. Big-leaf Wintercreeper. Strong-growing evergreen with handsome foliage and scarlet fruit.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. Climbing shrub to 15 feet with lustrous foliage and very fragrant yellow flowers.

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy. One of the finest of all plants for covering buildings or for a ground-cover almost anywhere. In winter the green leaves show white veins.

H. HELIX BALTICA. Very hardy variety with small leaves.

H. HELIX GRACILIS. Rather small leaves which turn bronzy.

LONICERA HECKROTTI. Vine with gray-green leaves and large flowers, purple outside, yellow inside. June to September.

L. JAPONICA HALLIANA. Hall's Honeysuckle. The old fragrant Honeysuckle with creamy yellow flowers.

L. SEMPERVIRENS. Trumpet Honeysuckle. A strong-growing vine with orange-scarlet trumpets which are yellow inside.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. Japanese Spurge. A hardy ground-cover with attractive dark green foliage held about 6 inches above the ground. Excellent in shade but will grow almost anywhere.

PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI (*Ampelopsis Engelmanni*). Engelmann's Virginia Creeper. Native hardy climber of rapid growth. Foliage turns red in autumn.

PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA LOWI (A. Lowi). A small-leaved form of Boston Ivy. Young foliage purplish.

P. TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI (A. Veitchi). Boston Ivy. Popular climber which quickly covers walls. Young foliage has a decided purple tint. In autumn it turns scarlet.

SCHISANDRA CHINENSIS. Climber to 25 feet. Shining foliage; fragrant white or pinkish flowers. May, June. Scarlet berries.

VINCA MAJOR. The large Periwinkle is an evergreen trailer used as a ground-cover and for window-boxes. Large blue flowers.

V. MINOR. The small Periwinkle is a widely used plant with smaller, neater foliage than the preceding. Fine free-flowering ground-cover with lilac-blue flowers.

V. MINOR ALBA. A desirable white-flowered form.



Vinca minor



Wisteria



Lonicera sempervirens

Probably the *Wisteria* is the most spectacular of all flowering vines. Certainly when it drapes its long racemes of bloom over a porch roof or pergola it is enough to stop any passer-by. It is extremely vigorous and hardy, and a thriving specimen is a treasured possession in any garden. It is the sort of permanent plant that seems to be a link with the past, for it is full of memories of the old South.

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Crape-myrtle in full bloom

THERE is a wealth of good garden material available in the way of flowering shrubs. These are the plants that help to relate the house to its surroundings; they bring large trees into harmony with low-growing plants, and they make excellent windbreaks and borders between adjoining properties. They help to build the framework for the whole garden, for even when they are out of bloom shrubs form indispensable backgrounds for other plants.

The right shrub in the right setting is a pleasant thing to behold. Some shrubs like a shady place, some are best in the background; all have their own way of growing that fits them for certain locations and not others. Finding the right plant for a situation is one of the gardener's chief joys.



The Crape-myrtle produces showy heads of bloom on a tall, strong shrub that reaches noble proportions. If the wavy-petaled flowers are clipped off just before they fade, the plant will keep blooming until frost. Colors range from red to white and lavender. This native of China has so established itself here that it seems a necessary part of every southern garden.



Hydrangea macrophylla Otaksa

The enormously popular Hydrangeas are among the hardiest of garden shrubs. Here masses of *Hydrangea macrophylla Otaksa* are used as a foundation planting. The strong, bushy plants are loaded with large heads of bloom.



Spiraea Billiardi

One would scarcely associate *Spiraea Billiardi*, pictured above, with the Bridal Wreath, although they belong to the same family. These feathery pink flower spikes are borne in July and August on plants 6 to 8 feet high. All the Spireas are hardy as far north as the Great Lakes, and they comprise one of the most popular groups of shrubs in American gardens. . . . Who knows not the Forsythia, knows not spring. It is the cheeriest yellow-flowered shrub imaginable, and hangs out its chains of stars just at the time when winter is lagging and the whole world awaits the new spring. Foliage follows the flowers. When allowed to grow in its natural way, without benefit of pruning shears, the Forsythia becomes one of the most graceful of all woody plants. A hedge of it is very ornamental.



GOLDEN BELL
FORSYTHIA



Buddleia,
Ile de France



The innocent
flower of
*Gordonia
lasianthus*

Good luck is associated with *Nandina domestica*, for it is supposed to bring good fortune to the household. Its colorful berries are bright notes on bleak winter days. In the shade it remains evergreen, but in a protected place in the sun, the fall foliage becomes red-tinted.



Nandina domestica

PERMANENT shrubs deserve getting of fertilizer ground beneath them for eventually they to meantime keep the to

To stay in manage pruning. Spring-blooming shrubs just after they drop fall-blooming shrubs, get older, they often which should be cut o

PERMANENT garden plants like flowering shrubs deserve good soil and an occasional feeding of fertilizer. Leaves that gather on the ground beneath them are more help than hindrance, for eventually they turn to plant food and in the meantime keep the top of the soil loose and moist.

In manageable form, most shrubs need little attention. Spring-blooming ones should be pruned after they drop their flowers; late summer and autumn-blooming shrubs, in winter or spring. As they grow, they often acquire dead or diseased stems which should be cut out.

To replace some of the too-common shrubs seen in home grounds from coast to coast we nominate the Sweet Pepperbush. The lovely pink form shown here, *Clethra alnifolia rosea*, bears tall spikes of foamy flowers on a handsome shrub covered with rich green leaves. It blooms late into the summer and fills the air with a faint peppery scent. This is a native of the eastern United States from Maine to Florida, and is especially happy in low, damp places. Grown in full sun, it is likely to be less free with its flowers.

A garden's various scents are among its irresistible charms. A garden without fragrance would be unthinkable. The skilful planter takes great delight in providing scents to haunt the memories of his visitors.



Clethra alnifolia rosea



Practical freedom from insect pests is only one of the advantages of Abelia. Its clusters of bell-shaped, pink-flushed blooms appear throughout the summer, making it one of the most faithful plants in the whole garden. Abelia often grows as tall as 6 feet or more, but if desired it may be sheared to form a dwarf hedge or an accent plant. Its glossy foliage is evergreen in the South, and no matter in what form the plant is encouraged to grow, the leaves are a beauty spot in the garden. A sunny place is best for Abelia.



Abelia grandiflora

FLOWERING SHRUBS



In the list that follows we offer some of the finest flowering shrubs available anywhere. The Greenbrier collection is one of the most extensive in the country, and we are proud of the results these plants are producing in gardens north and south. Both old familiar shrubs with established reputations and some of the more promising new ones are here listed. Some are best adapted for the lower South, but others are perfectly hardy even in the North. Choosing the right plant for the right place is the perpetual occupation and recreation of the enterprising gardener.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS. Our native Shadbush with its profusion of white flowers in early spring before the leaves is most attractive when used in naturalistic plantings.

A. OVALIS. A European Service-berry or Shadbush with abundant white bloom in early spring. A fine shrub at all times.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA. Red Chokeberry. An ornamental shrub to 10 feet with red fruit in autumn, which remains through winter.

A. ARBUTIFOLIA BRILLIANTISSIMA. Brilliant Chokeberry. An improved form with more brilliant red berries.

A. MELANOCARPA. Black Chokeberry. Rarely over 4 feet tall; has black berries.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA. Groundsel-bush; Salt-bush. A hardy coastal shrub of splendid habit. Downy white seed-pods in late fall. Good for seashore planting. Height, 10 feet.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI. Japanese Barberry. This well-known plant, if grown naturally, makes a fine specimen shrub bearing small inconspicuous flowers in spring followed by a showy crop of vivid scarlet berries in the fall.

B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA. Red-leaved Barberry. Similar to the above, but when planted in full sun the foliage is bright red in color.

B., TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY. Upright Barberry. Compact-growing, upright plants with heavy foliage which takes on brilliant autumn tints. Makes beautiful specimens or hedges. Pat. 110.

BERBERIS WILSONÆ. Wilson's Barberry. A deciduous or half-evergreen variety which sometimes grows 6 feet tall. Flowers golden yellow, followed by salmon-red fruit.

BUDDLEIA. Butterfly-bush. These fine shrubs, beloved by butterflies, grow from 5 to 10 feet tall and bear long spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers during the late summer and fall. They should be pruned back hard every year.

B. DAVIDI, CHARMING. The flowers are an attractive shade of lavender-pink. Pinching back the first flower spikes will encourage more bloom in the fall.

B. DAVIDI, DUBONNET. A new variety with fine spikes of red flowers. Large, leathery foliage. Fine for cutting in late summer.

B. DAVIDI MAGNIFICA. The popular Butterfly-bush with rose-purple flowers.

B., ILE DE FRANCE. Rosy violet and purple flowers in large spikes. Illustrated in color on page 32.

CALICARPA AMERICANA. Beauty-berry. A shrub to 6 feet with 6-inch foliage and bluish flowers from May to July, followed by violet fruit. Not hardy North.

C. DICHOTOMA. Purple Beauty-berry. A very attractive small shrub growing 4 to 5 feet in height.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. Sweet-shrub; also known as Carolina Allspice and Strawberry Shrub. A graceful shrub 7 to 8 feet high with velvety maroon-colored flowers having an unforgettable fragrance. Glossy foliage all summer on a neat plant.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA. Blue Spirea. A shrub to 5 feet which often dies back in winter like a perennial. Lovely blue flowers in small clusters in autumn.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. Jersey-tea Ceanothus. A low shrub which is well adapted for the shrub border. The white flowers are borne in profusion in midsummer.

CELASTRUS ORBICULATA (articulata). Chinese Bittersweet. Long-leaved, shrubby plants with orange-yellow berries used for winter decorations.

C. SCANDENS. False Bittersweet. Shrubby climber with yellow flowers in June and orange, yellow, and crimson berries in autumn.

CHÆNOMELES LAGENARIA (Cydonia japonica). Flowering Quince. An early-blooming shrub to 10 feet with brilliant scarlet flowers. Rich, spicy fragrance. Grown as a specimen plant or a hedge, it makes a fine showing. Illustrated in color on page 35.

C. LAGENARIA PYGMÆA. A very dwarf variety of the above.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. Sweet Pepper-bush. Shapely shrub up to 8 feet with erect spikes of white flowers filling the air with a peppery fragrance. Blooms all summer.

C. ALNIFOLIA ROSEA. A Sweet Pepper-bush with pink flowers. Illustrated in color on page 33.

CYDONIA. See Chænomeles.

CYRILLA RACEMIFLORA. American Cyrilla. A native shrub which has only recently been introduced into cultivation. Its graceful racemes of white flowers and bright green leaves turning orange and scarlet in early autumn give this long-lost plant an enviable place in any shrub collection.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. Scotch Broom. Shrubs to 6 feet with rich green foliage and masses of small pea-shaped yellow flowers in spring and summer. Birds are fond of the seeds. Fine for planting at the seashore.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Dwarf Deutzia. A low shrub 3 to 4 feet high with lovely sprays of white flowers.

D. GRACILIS ROSEA. A pink-flowered form of the above.

D., MAGICIAN. A shrub of medium height and vigor with large panicles of pink blossoms shaded purple.

D., MONT ROSE. A shrub 5 feet tall with blooms tinted rose.

D. SCABRA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Shrub to 8 feet with large white flowers tinted pink. Blooms in May.

ELÆAGNUS MULTIFLORA. Gumi; Fall Olive. A 3-foot shrub with spreading branches, reddish brown bark, and yellowish white flowers. Red fruit of a pleasant flavor. Birds are very fond of the berries.

E. MULTIFLORA CRISPA. Cherry Olive. A 6-foot shrub with an abundance of dark red fruit in June and July. Also liked by the birds.

E. PUNGENS VARIEGATA. Shrub to 15 feet with foliage margined yellowish white. Fruit red, silvery, brown.

E. UMBELLATA. Fall Cherry Olive. To 18 feet high with scarlet fruit in early fall which is relished by birds during the winter.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS. Red-vein Enkianthus. An attractive shrub with a profusion of pendulous flowers, yellow to orange in color. The leaves turn brilliant red in the fall.

EUONYMUS ALATUS. Winged Euonymus. A deciduous shrub to 8 feet with cork-winged branches. Small yellowish flowers. Foliage turns rosy scarlet and crimson in autumn. Dull purple fruit with scarlet seeds which protrude. Compact, slow grower doing well in the shade.

E. ALATUS COMPACTUS. Dwarf Winged Euonymus. A low globe-shaped form of the above.

E. AMERICANUS. Brook Euonymus; Strawberry-bush. Deciduous shrub to 8 feet, with pink fruit.

E. BUNGEANUS. Winterberry Euonymus. Upright shrub with large dark green leaves and profuse pink fruits which hang on long after the leaves have fallen.

E. EUROPÆUS. European Euonymus. Upright shrub with red to pink fruit.

EXOCHORDA RACEMOSA (grandiflora). Pearl-bush. Shrub 8 to 10 feet high covered in May with starry white blossoms. Should be pruned each year.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS. Border Forsythia. The most spectacular of the Golden-bells, with large deep yellow flowers in profusion. Very early. Illustrated in color on page 31.

F. SUSPENS. Weeping Forsythia. Broad-spreading shrub with pendulous branches and yellow flowers in early spring. May be used as a vine to cover arbors or to clamber down over rocks and walls.

F. SUSPENS FORTUNEI. Fortune's Forsythia. An erect shrub to 10 feet with golden yellow flowers. Very early.

F. VIRIDISSIMA. Greenstem Forsythia. An upright shrub with long, slender dark green leaves which hang on almost all winter.



Vitex or Chaste-tree



Double Pink-flowering Almond, a profuse-blooming shrub with rose-like flowers clustered along its branches.



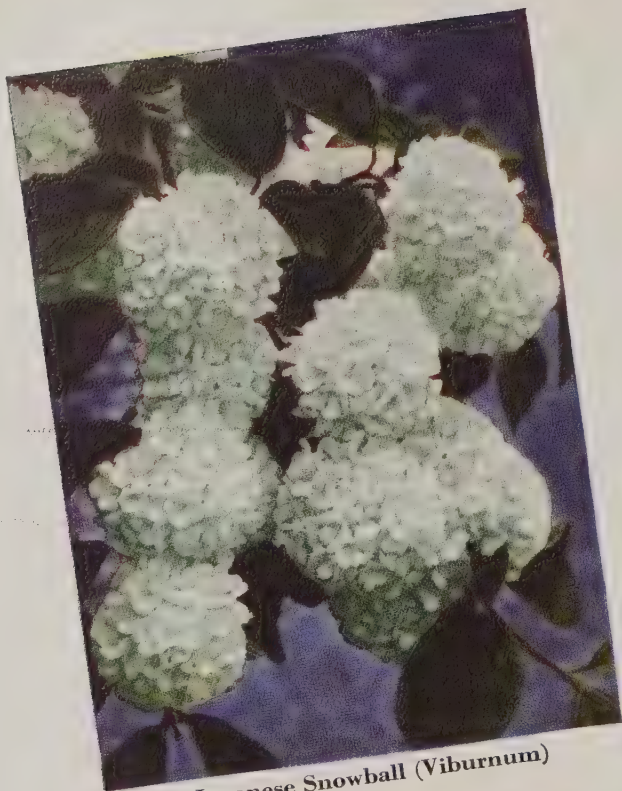
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora



Viburnum Burkwoodi

The Flowering Quince boasts scarlet blooms and spicy fragrance—a treat to both eye and nose.





Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum*)



Hibiscus or Althea



Weigela floribunda



Abelia grandiflora



The Mimosa (*Albizia Julibrissin rubra*), with its lacy, soft-textured foliage, makes a beautiful lawn specimen. A definite advantage is that grass grows easily beneath it. In midsummer its fluffy pink flowers are freely produced.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS. Chinese Witch-hazel. Small tree with leaves to 6 inches long and yellow flowers from January to March. Calyx red inside.

H. VERNALIS. A shrub 6 feet tall, with yellow flowers from January to March. Calyx lined with red.

H. VIRGINIANA. Common Witch-hazel. Shrub 15 feet high, with 6-inch foliage. Blooms in September and October. Calyx brownish yellow inside.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Althea; Rose of Sharon. Strong, upright shrubs to 10 feet high, making fine specimen plants. They bloom in August and the flowers last well. Illustrated in color on page 36.

AMPLISSIMUS. Double; red.

ARDENS. Double; purple.

BICOLOR. White, red splotch.

BOULE DE FEU. Double; bright red.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. Double; crimson.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double; pure white.

LADY STANLEY. Double; blush-pink.

PAONIFLORUS. Double; white, cherry eye.

PULCHERRIMUS. Double; clear pink.

RUBIS. Single; red.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. Hills-of-Snow. A 4 to 5-foot shrub bearing, in July, large heads of white flowers. Prune severely in spring.

H. MACROPHYLLA OTAKSA. French Hydrangea. Dwarf plants with immense heads of pink and sometimes blue flowers in midsummer. The blue color can be obtained by adding iron filings to the soil. Illustrated in color on page 31.

H. MACROPHYLLA, FRENCH HYBRIDS. Fine mixture of pink, blue, and wine-red colors.

H. MACROPHYLLA, TROPHEE. A red-flowered variety of the French Hydrangea which is very pleasing.

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Peegee Hydrangea. The familiar small tree-like shrub that grows 8 to 10 feet. Great heads of white flowers which gradually turn pink. For large flowers, give it plenty of water in summer. Illustrated in color on page 35.

HYPERICUM AUREUM. Golden St. John's-wort. Shrub to 4 feet with golden yellow flowers in July and August.

H. CALYGINUM. Aaron's-beard. A spreading sort which is a useful ground-cover and bears yellow flowers in mid-summer. One of the best and hardiest, doing well in both sun and part shade.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM. Shrub growing 5 feet tall, with yellow flowers in August and September.

H. MOSERIANUM. Gold-flower. Half-evergreen shrub 12 to 15 inches high bearing golden yellow flowers with a soft brush-like center from midsummer until fall. Makes a nice low hedge.

H. PROLIFICUM. An evergreen shrub to 5 feet with yellow flowers in cymes.

JASMINUM FLORIDUM. Showy Jasmine. A low, spreading evergreen shrub with attractive yellow flowers through the summer and fall.

J. NUDIFLORUM. Winter Jasmine. A small, spreading shrub bearing bright yellow flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears.

KERRIA JAPONICA PLENIFLORA. Double-flowered Kerria. A graceful 6 to 8-foot shrub bearing double pompon-like yellow flowers in May and June. Bushy in habit of growth.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS. Beauty-bush. A very upright shrub to 6 feet high with slightly arching branches covered with gay light pink bells in May and June. It grows easily even in rather poor soil, and is very hardy. Good foliage.



Modern French Hybrid Lilacs demonstrate the skill of plant hybridizers. For these wizards have succeeded in keeping all the oldtime charm of the Lilac and adding to it a wider range of color, larger heads of both single and double bloom, and a longer flowering season. In addition, these hybrids begin to bear flowers at a much earlier age than the older kinds.

The fragrance of the Lilac evokes childhood memories in many people, for a bush in the dooryard has been an accepted feature of American homes for generations. The fact that it is so hardy and dependable even when little care is given it, encouraged pioneers to carry slips of it with them when they traveled westward. As a result, Lilacs have become established from coast to coast and are practically a symbol of home.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

LAGERSTRÆMIA INDICA. Crape-myrtle.

With good care these natives of China will develop into trees 15 to 20 feet tall; a plant of this size in full bloom is a picture one never forgets. The flowers, which appear in summer and last for several weeks, are fringed and wavy in outline. The Crape-myrtles are reliably hardy as far north as Baltimore, but specimens are sometimes seen in protected situations much farther north. They can be treated somewhat like a perennial; protect the roots and the new shoots, like phlox, will produce fine bloom.

The Greenbrier collection includes Pink, Shell-Pink, White, Watermelon-Red, Lavender, and Purple. Illustrated in color on page 30.

LONICERA BELLA ALBIDA. White Bell Honeysuckle. A shrub to 10 feet with white flowers in May and June followed by red fruit in July and August.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA. Winter Honeysuckle. An evergreen shrub with deliciously fragrant white flowers in March, followed by red berries during late summer.

L. MORROWI. Morrow Honeysuckle. A shrub to 12 feet with greenish leaves and cream-white flowers in May and June, followed by orange fruit.

L. TATARICA ROSEA. Tatarian Honeysuckle. An 8-foot shrub with pink flowers in early June, followed by scarlet fruit.

L. TATARICA RUBRA. A deep pink variety of the above.

MERATIA PRÆCOX. Wintersweet. A 10-foot shrub bearing quantities of bright yellow, fragrant flowers in January.

OSMAREA BURKWOODI. An evergreen shrub with dark shiny foliage and fragrant ivory-white flowers in April.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM. Sour-wood. A tree 30 feet tall, with shiny leaves which turn vivid scarlet in early fall. White flowers in summer; gray fruit.

PHILADELPHUS, AVALANCHE. Lemoine Mock-orange. A small upright shrub covered with fragrant white flowers in late May and early June.

P., BOUQUET BLANC. One of the best hybrid Mock-oranges, with a profusion of semi-double flowers in late spring.

P. GRANDIFLORUS. Mock-orange. A tall shrub with very large white blossoms in June.

P. LEMOINEI. Lemoine Mock-orange. A small upright shrub with leaves 2 inches long and a profusion of small, very fragrant, white flowers in late spring.

P. VIRGINALIS. A tall variety 7 to 8 feet high. Large clusters of double flowers almost 2 inches across that are pure glistening white and have a delicious fragrance.

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. Red berries and crimson fall foliage.

PHYSOCARPUS MONOGYNUS. This 3-foot Ninebark has umbels of white flowers, sometimes tinted pale pink, in June.

P. OPULIFOLIUS (Spiræa opulifolia). A shrub 10 to 15 feet high with pinkish white flowers in June and July.

P. OPULIFOLIUS LUTEUS (aureus). Form of the above with bright yellow leaves which turn bronzy.

PUNICA GRANATUM LEGRELLEI. Pomegranate. A deciduous shrub to 15 feet high with double flowers striped red and yellowish white.

PUNICA GRANATUM MULTIPLEX.

Similar to the preceding but with white flowers and sweet fruit.

P. GRANATUM NANA. A dwarf Pomegranate often used as a pot-plant.

P. GRANATUM PLENIFLORA. Double flowers of brilliant scarlet.

ROBINIA HISPIDA. Rose Acacia. A shrub to 9 feet with rose or pale purple flowers in May or June, followed by hairy pods.

Spiræa

Important shrubs 3 to 8 feet high with long-lasting, attractive flowers. A few varieties are widely planted while some of the following are quite rare. They are all hardy, and grow well in full sun.

SPIRÆA BILLIARDI. Grows 6 feet tall and produces feathery flower spikes, bright pink in color, in July and August. Illustrated in color on page 31.

S. BUMALDA, ANTHONY WATERER. Plant 3 feet high, with heads of rose-pink flowers produced all summer.

S. CANTONIENSIS (Reevesiana). Shrub to 5 feet with white flowers in dense umbels in May and June.

S. PRUNIFOLIA. Bridal Wreath. A 6-foot shrub with white flowers in April and May.

S. THUNBERGI. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and is covered with spikes of snow-white flowers in April.

S. TRICHOCARPA. Korean Bridal Wreath. A newer variety 6 feet high. Umbels of white flowers in June.

S. VANHOUTTEI. Large umbels of white flowers in May and June. Height, 6 feet. Very popular.

STEWARTIA. See page 27.

STYRAX GRANDIFLORA. A shrub to 12 feet with leaves up to 7 inches long and fragrant flowers in many racemes.

SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS (racemosus). Snowberry. A willowy shrub to 3 feet with pinkish flowers followed by snow-white, waxy fruit.

S. CHENAULTI. A hybrid variety. Red berries spotted whitish. Good for planting in front of "leggy" shrubs.

S. MOLLIS. Procumbent shrub with flowers pinkish or white in June and July, followed by large white fruit. Very decorative all winter long, when the branches are weighed down with berries.

S. ORBICULATUS (vulgaris). Coral-berry; Indian Currant. A 4-foot shrub with coral-red berries.

TAMARIX AFRICANA. Upright shrub with fine feathery green foliage and spikes of pink flowers in April.

T. PENTANDRA (amurensis). To 15 feet, with pink flowers in large panicles. Blooms in late summer.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM. Highbush Blueberry. A tall shrub with white or pinkish flowers in May, followed by edible blue-black fruit.

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM. Dockmackie. Bush to 6 feet with maple-like foliage and white flowers in cymes in May and June. Purple-black fruit. Does well in dry soil, even under large trees.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODI. A new hybrid Viburnum growing to 6 feet. Fragrant with flowers in early spring. It likes a sunny, well-drained situation and plenty of moisture. Brilliant fall foliage. This is a very choice plant that should find a place in many gardens. Illustrated in color on page 35.

V. CARLESI. Shrub 5 to 6 feet high with waxy white, deliciously fragrant flowers in clusters. A very hardy variety doing well in either full sun or part shade.

V. DENTATUM. Arrow-wood. A fine shrub with creamy white flowers in May, followed by black berries.

V. DILATATUM. Linden Viburnum. Dense upright shrub with very showy flowers, followed by scarlet fruit which hangs on long after the leaves fall.

V. LANTANA. Wayfaring-tree. Tree-like shrub with large fuzzy leaves and attractive blue-black fruit. Leaves turn red in fall.

V. LENTAGO. Nanny-berry. Tall upright shrub with blue-black fruit.

V. MOLLE. Kentucky Viburnum. Medium upright shrub with blue-black fruits similar to those of Arrow-wood but blooms about two weeks later.

V. OPULUS. European Cranberry-bush. Shrub 10 to 12 feet high with large white flowers in great profusion at the end of May, followed by showy scarlet berries.

V. OPULUS ROSEUM (sterile). Snowball Guelder Rose. 10 feet high. Large, open flower-heads of pure white in May.

V. PRUNIFOLIUM. Black-haw. Shrub to 15 feet with white flowers in 4-inch cymes and blue-black fruit.

V. SETIGERUM. Tea Viburnum. Medium upright shrub with decorative red fruit in fall.

V. SIEBOLDI. Siebold Viburnum. Large tree-like shrub with 6-inch leaves and very attractive fruits turning from pink to blue-black in early fall.

V. TOMENTOSUM. Double-file Viburnum. Flat-topped clusters of pure white flowers lie along the top of the horizontal branches. Bluish black fruit. Grows to 10 feet.

V. TOMENTOSUM STERILE (plicatum). Japanese Snowball. A 7 to 8-foot shrub with 3-inch white "snowballs" in June. Illustrated in color on page 36.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS. Chaste-tree. A shrub to 10 feet with grayish green foliage and lilac flowers in July and August. Illustrated in color on page 35.

Weigela

Also known as Diervillas. These shrubs bear lovely flowers during spring and early summer. If they are planted in a moist place where large trees do not interfere, they are easily grown. Prune after flowering, as they bloom on last year's wood.

WEIGELA, BRIS DE MAI. A small shrub with very red flowers. Blooms all summer.

W. CANDIDA. A shrub to 8 feet. White flowers.

W., EVA RATHKE. Rich reddish purple flowers. Height, 5 feet.

W. FLORIBUNDA. Dark crimson flowers. Height, 8 feet. Illustrated in color on page 36.

W. ROSEA. Pink flowers. Height, 8 feet.

ZANTHOXYLUM SCHINIFOLIUM. A shrub or small tree with greenish flowers in cymes 4 inches across.

LARGE SHRUBS AND SMALL FLOWERING TREES

PLANTS just too large to be considered shrubs and too small to be included among the shade trees are listed on this page. On the home grounds they have an important mission, for they are the background material necessary to any planting. This does not mean, however, that they are subordinate to other decorative plants, for here are some of our best ornamentals. The dainty Albizzia, for example, and the Redbuds and Hawthorns, as well as the important Prunus family.

ACANTHOPANAX SIEBOLDIANUM (*Aralia pentaphylla*). Deciduous shrub to 10 feet with glossy, dark green leaves and large umbels of greenish white flowers.

ÆSCULUS PARVIFLORA. Dwarf Horse-chestnut. Splendid shrub 8 to 10 feet tall with 1-foot spikes of white flowers like great candles. Spreads by underground roots.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN (*Mimosa Nemu*). Silk-tree. A deciduous tree growing 30 to 40 feet high, with pale green, fern-like foliage and broad heads of light pink flowers in summer.

A. JULIBRISSIN RUBRA. A darker-flowered type of the above. Illustrated in color on page 37.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS. Shad-bush. A native tree rarely 25 feet tall, bearing attractive white flowers before the leaves in spring. Reddish purple berries in summer.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA. See *Acanthopanax Sieboldianum*.

A. SPINOSA. Devil's Walking-stick; Hercules' Club. Very large leaves and whitish flowers on a thorny-stemmed tree. Very distinctive, almost tropical appearance.

Bamboo

BAMBUSA ARGENTEA VITTATA. The Blue Bamboo of gardens; Taihu-chika of the Japanese, who have grown this plant from time immemorial in pots. The leaves are striped and edged white, and blue underneath. Grows 25 feet tall.

SASA DISTICHA (*Bambusa disticha*). With an ultimate height of 12 feet, this has finely toothed leaves and is highly ornamental.

S. JAPONICA (*Arundinaria japonica*; *Bambusa japonica*). Canes to 15 feet high, with narrow, finely toothed foliage.

BENZOID ÆSTIVALE. Spice-bush. Fine shrub 8 to 10 feet tall with clusters of yellow blossoms on the bare twigs in spring. Bright green aromatic foliage turning yellow in autumn. Scarlet berries.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS. Siberian Pea-shrub. Vigorous shrub to 20 feet with yellow pea-like flowers in May and June. Does best in full sun.

CERCIS CANADENSIS. American Redbud. A small native tree covered with clusters of rosy pink flowers in spring before the foliage. Hardy.

C. CANADENSIS ALBA. White American Redbud. A form of the native Redbud with beautiful milk-white flowers. Rare and very choice.

C. CHINENSIS. Chinese Redbud; Judas-tree. A larger tree than the American Redbud, with flowers just a shade darker and a trifle larger. Preferred by many to the American type.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. White Fringe-tree. Well-formed, deciduous tree 20 feet tall or more, with panicles of fringed white flowers in May and June. Hardy as far north as New York.

CORNUS. See page 21.

CORYLUS AVELLANA. European Hazelnut. Small reddish flowers on a strong-growing shrub. Edible nuts. Good for low, wet situations.

C. AVELLANA FUSCO-RUBRA (*purpurea*). Purple Filbert. An Italian shrub 10 to 15 feet high, with pleasing purple foliage. Small red flowers and edible fruits.

CRATÆGUS CRUS-GALLI. Cockspur Thorn. A small tree with white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruit. Orange and scarlet foliage in the fall.

C. INTRICATA (*coccinea*). Thicket Hawthorn. Large white flowers in May and June followed by reddish brown fruit. Dense and shrubby growth.

C. MOLLIS. Downy Hawthorn. Bright green foliage and showy white flowers, followed by scarlet fruit. Short thorns.

C. OXYACANTHA. English Hawthorn. A tree to 15 feet with white flowers in May and brilliant red fruit which lasts almost all winter.

C. OXYACANTHA PAULI. Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn. Striking double bright scarlet flowers. It blooms freely and is the most popular of the Hawthorn family. Makes a splendid hedge.

C. PHENOPYRUM (*cordata*). Washington Hawthorn. A slender tree about 25 feet tall, with white flowers followed by bright red fruit in clusters. Foliage turns scarlet in autumn. Very hardy.

C. PUNCTATA. Large flowers and quantities of dull red or orange fruit. Spreading growth, with short thick spines.

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA. Dove-tree. A tree to 30 feet or more, bearing small heads of unimportant flowers surrounded by two creamy white bracts, the largest one sometimes 6 inches long. These, fluttering in the wind, give the plant its common name of Dove-tree.

LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES. Golden-chain. A small tree of upright character with long pendulous clusters of yellow flowers. Very attractive in the garden.

MORUS ALBA PENDULA. Teas Weeping Mulberry. A popular weeping tree with shiny light green foliage. The drooping branches brush the ground.

PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA. Trifoliate Orange. A shrub or small tree with white flowers in spring before the foliage. The fruit is a small aromatic orange. A splendid Oriental ornamental.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Flowering Apricot. Small tree with pinkish or white flowers before the leaves, followed by yellowish fruit marked with a red cheek.

P. CERASIFERA PISSARDI. Purple-leaf Cherry Plum. A small tree with deep rich purple foliage which retains its color during the entire season. The small, pale pink flowers are followed by dark red fruit.

P. CISTENA. Purple-leaf Sand Cherry. An attractive little tree with purple foliage, white flowers, and blackish purple fruit.

P. GLANDULOSA ALBA PLENA. Double White-flowering Almond. A small shrub bearing many double white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit.

P. GLANDULOSA SINENSIS. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Variety of the above with pink flowers. The white and pink make a very pretty display when planted close together. Illustrated in color on page 35.

P. PERSICA ALBA FL.-PL. Double White-flowering Peach. Small tree with beautiful little rosettes of white flowers. Illustrated in color on page 27.

P. PERSICA ROSEA FL.-PL. Double Pink-flowering Peach. A variety with pink flowers even prettier than the preceding. Illustrated in color on page 27.

P. PERSICA RUBRA FL.-PL. Double Red-flowering Peach. Selected type with darker flowers than Rosea. Illustrated in color on page 27.

RHUS CANADENSIS (*aromatica*). Fragrant Sumac. A dwarf shrub with aromatic leaves and yellowish flowers in clustered spikes. The fruit is red and very hairy.

R. COPALLINA. Shining Sumac. Glossy dark green foliage turning scarlet in the fall. Red fruit in large clusters.

R. COTINUS. Smoke-tree. A very bushy tree with shining foliage. A drift of purplish flowers covers it in June and July like a cloud of smoke.

R. GLABRA. Smooth Sumac. Attractive in autumn because of its narrow scarlet foliage and spikes of hairy crimson seeds.

R. TYPHINA. Staghorn Sumac. The common Sumac native to the eastern United States. Scarlet and orange foliage in the fall and crimson berries make it very showy.

SOPHORA JAPONICA. Japanese Pagoda-tree. A very pleasing tree for the lawn or park, with creamy yellow flowers in July and August. The leaves remain dark green late into the fall.

STEWARTIA. See page 27.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA. The Chinese Jujube Tree. A deciduous tree to 40 feet that produces fruit popular with the Chinese and used in this country for confections. Has a raisin flavor.



Lilacs



Syringa

LILACS make fine hedge plants. They are especially good in the mixed shrub border or as specimens in the garden. They grow in any good soil, but prefer plenty of lime and rather deep soil preparation. Occasional feedings of bonemeal and cow manure will improve them. Pruning should be done immediately after they bloom.

Species Lilacs

- SYRINGA AMURENSIS.** Amur Lilac. Yellowish white flowers in loose panicles 6 inches long. About 12 feet tall.
- S. EMODI.** Himalayan Lilac. Flowers in dense panicles 6 inches long, pale lilac in color. About 15 feet tall.
- S. JULIANÆ.** One of the dwarfier types, rarely over 6 feet tall. The flowers are lilac in color and wonderfully fragrant.
- S. PERSICA.** Persian Lilac. Pale lilac flowers in loose panicles; pleasing fragrance. 6 feet tall, with rather small foliage.
- S. VILLOSA.** Late Lilac. The delicately tinted blooms of pale lilac are in panicles up to 1 foot long.
- S. VULGARIS.** Common Lilac. Its great, branching plants, up to 15 feet high, bear enormous quantities of deliciously fragrant, lilac-colored flowers in large panicles in May.
- S. VULGARIS ALBA.** A white type of the Common Lilac.

French Hybrid Lilacs

- BUFFON.** One of the earliest of the hybrids. Flowers are single, quite large, and in elegant clusters. Color is mauve-pink.
- CHARLES X.** Dark reddish purple flowers in magnificent clusters.
- FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN.** Pure white flowers in narrow pyramids.
- GRANDIFLORA ALBA.** Single, fragrant white flowers in very large panicles. Mid-season. Grows 6 feet tall.
- JACQUES CALLOT.** Fine bushy plant bearing large heads of single pinkish lilac flowers. The flower-heads average about 8 inches long.
- LUDWIG SPÆTH.** Large single flowers of crimson-purple in narrow but quite large clusters. A profuse bloomer.
- MARIE LEGRAYE.** Large, single white flowers open from pale yellow buds. The flower-heads are pyramidal in form.
- MICHEL BUCHNER.** A double-flowered variety with pale lilac flowers.
- MME. LEMOINE.** Pure white, double variety. The heads are narrow but somewhat compact.
- MONT BLANC.** A fine shrub with enormous heads of single, pure white flowers.
- OTHELLO.** Nice plant with single purple-red flowers. Large, pyramidal clusters.
- PHILEMON.** A single flower of an interesting shade of purple. The clusters are rather narrow, but well filled and compact.
- PRESIDENT VIGER.** An interesting Lilac with semi-double to double flowers of light pinkish lilac.
- RENE JARRY-DESLOGES.** A double or semi-double variety with large flowers varying from lilac to verberna-violet. The clusters are large and open. A profuse bloomer.



Scattered around the country are numerous historic trees with a story to tell. The Charter Oak is such a tree, and the General Sherman Big Tree another. Here in Virginia there are ancient specimens of noble stature that have seen generations come and go. In the Palace garden at Williamsburg stands the stately old Willow pictured above. Like so many other Willows, it mourns the dead with its drooping branches. For this remarkable tree serves as a living memorial to the American soldiers who were buried in this garden in 1781. At that time the old Palace was used as a hospital for soldiers engaged in the Battle of Yorktown.

SHADE TREES



WITHOUT some trees, most home grounds have a forlorn and unfinished look. Properly placed shade trees can change an ordinary-looking property into a distinguished one, for they can shut out what needs to be hidden and emphasize the good points. Generally speaking, the best place for them is to the rear and side of the grounds, where they can frame the house without preventing light and air from reaching it. Important to remember is the point that shade trees should not be dotted around the lawn; a much better place to plant them is around the edges.

ACER GINNALA. Amur Maple. A popular Maple with small, prettily cut leaves opening early in the spring and turning red in the fall.

A. ORIENTALE (heterophyllum). A dwarf kind only 15 feet tall. Leathery leaves about 2 inches long.

A. PALMATUM. Japanese Red Maple. More of a shrub than a tree. Its small, star-shaped leaves turn bronzy red in the autumn. A very picturesque accent plant.

A. PALMATUM ATROLINEARE. A variety with dark red leaves divided nearly to the base.

A. PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM. Popular type with deep purple foliage.

A. PALMATUM, BLOODGOOD. One of the best red-leaved Japanese Maples. A sturdy grower, holding the pigeon-blood color of its leaves well into the fall.

A. PALMATUM LINEARILOBUM. Very deeply cut leaves.

A. PALMATUM MULTIFIDUM ORNATUM. Dark red leaves divided to the base into five to nine lobes.

A. PALMATUM MULTIFIDUM ORNATUM PENDULUM. A weeping form of the preceding.

A. PALMATUM, OSHIO BENI. Purple leaves retaining their color all summer.

A. PALMATUM RETICULATUM. Leaves greenish yellow, veined and margined dark green.

ACER PALMATUM SANGUINEUM, SEIGEN. Purple Japanese Maple. A choice red-leaved Maple of recent importation.

A. PLATANOIDES. Norway Maple. A familiar shade tree planted along miles of city streets. It produces a dense head of dark green leaves that turn yellow in fall.

A. PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI. Schwedler Maple. Foliage purplish crimson in spring, becoming darker.

A. RUBRUM. Red Maple. Vivid scarlet foliage in autumn. Succeeds in ordinary soil.

A. SACCHARUM. Sugar Maple. A very vigorous tree with bright fall coloring of orange and red.

ÆSCULUS CARNEA (rubicunda). Red Horse-chestnut. A fine lawn specimen with pink to scarlet flowers standing upright like huge candles.

Æ. HIPPOCASTANUM. European Horse-chestnut. A stately tree to 70 feet with large panicles of white flowers.

Æ. NEGLECTA. Pale yellow flowers veined red, on a tree 60 feet tall.

Æ. OCTANDRA. Yellow Buckeye. To 60 feet, with yellow flowers.

ALNUS HIRSUTA SIBIRICA. Variety of the Manchurian Alder, 60 feet high.

BETULA NIGRA. River Birch. A graceful, slender tree with ragged, reddish brown and silvery gray bark.

B. PAPYRIFERA. Paper-bark Weeping Birch. Of all the Birches this has the whitest bark. Beautiful and long lived.

BETULA PENDULA (alba). European White Birch. Rapid grower; silvery bark, drooping branches.

B. PENDULA GRACILIS. Cutleaf Weeping Birch. A variety with finely cut foliage.

B. PENDULA PURPUREA (alba atropurpurea). Purple-leaved form of the European White Birch.

B. POPULIFOLIA. Gray Birch. Tree to 30 feet with chalky bark.

CARPINUS CAROLINIANA. American Hornbeam. Bushy tree 30 to 40 feet high. Dark bluish green foliage changing to scarlet-yellow.

CASTANOPSIS CUSPIDATA. Japanese Evergreen Oak. An ornamental evergreen tree resembling the chestnut.

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. Hackberry. A native tree growing 100 feet tall, with bright green leaves turning lighter in autumn. Orange-red fruit.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM. Katsura-tree. A pyramidal tree with heart-shaped foliage, purplish in spring and light green in summer.

CLADRASTIS LUTEA. Yellow-wood. Delicately fragrant, pea-shaped, white flowers in clusters. A hardy, symmetrical tree 50 feet tall.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. European Beech. Makes a good hedge or windbreak. Glossy dark foliage, turning reddish in the fall and lasting most of the winter.

F. SYLVATICA ATROPUNICEA. Purple Beech. Popular ornamental type.



Live Oak



The Pin Oak belongs to a peerless family which has appealed to men's imaginations for centuries. For the Oaks have long been emblems of majesty and strength; their very bearing proclaims them to be the king of trees. Legends of all nations feature the Oak, for it is the tree of life, the tree of the fairies, the holy tree used by Druids and Christians alike as a place of worship. It was believed that contact with an Oak tree brought relief from sickness and pain, and that walking over Oak branches laid on the ground prevented bewitchment. Because of its supposed holy character, the Oak was protected from destruction; to cut it down was profanity. And so arose the custom of leaving boundary Oaks around a property, to give a sense of security.

Oaks grow more quickly than is generally believed. The long span of life which may be expected of them justifies the fact that newly transplanted specimens are a little slow in getting established. Once well started, however, they grow as rapidly as any other first-rate tree, with results that endure for generations.

SHADE TREES

FAGUS SYLVATICA ATROPUNICEA RIVERSI. Very dark purple leaves.

F. SYLVATICA LACINIATA. Fernleaf or Cutleaf Beech. Very attractive type with foliage deeply toothed or lobed.

F. SYLVATICA PENDULA. Weeping Beech. A type with drooping branches.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA. White Ash. Tall, broad-headed tree with dark green, rather narrow foliage. Useful for street planting and as a specimen on lawns or in parks.

F. PENNSYLVANICA. Red Ash. A tree to 60 feet with leaves pubescent beneath.

GINKGO BILOBA. Maidenhair-tree. Valuable for street and lawn planting because of its freedom from insects. The dark green, fan-shaped leaves turn bright yellow in the autumn. Very hardy, rapid grower.

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS. Honey Locust. Light green foliage turning yellow in the fall. Greenish white, fragrant flowers in long racemes. 60 feet tall.

G. TRIACANTHOS INERMIS. A variety with seed-pods $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. These become twisted, giving the tree an odd appearance.

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. Loblolly Bay. Beautiful evergreen tree with 4-inch, white, saucer-shaped flowers with yellow centers. One of the finest evergreens for this section. Illustrated in color on page 32.

GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA. Kentucky Coffee-tree. Thick branches and gnarled branchlets, on a tree 60 to 80 feet tall, bearing large red-brown pods up to 10 inches long. An interesting specimen.

KÆLREUTERIA PANICULATA. Golden-rain-tree. A tree 30 feet high, bearing large panicles of yellow flowers in July.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. Sweet Gum. Pyramidal tree to 100 feet high, with corky branches and deeply furrowed bark. The foliage turns bright scarlet in early autumn. Does well near the seashore.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. Tulip-tree. A magnificent tree to 150 feet tall, with greenish yellow, tulip-like flowers in June. Smooth, dark gray bark. Leaves are bright green, with squared ends.

MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS. Texas Umbrella-tree. Deciduous tree with drooping foliage and radiating branches which gives an umbrella-like effect.

NYSSA AQUATICA. Tupelo Gum. Tree to 100 feet, with 7-inch leaves and dark purple fruit.

N. SYLVATICA. Sour Gum. Wavy inter-leaved branches which are very interesting in winter after the leaves drop. Autumn foliage bright scarlet.

PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE. Amur Cork-tree. A corky-barked tree from the Orient. Grows 50 feet tall; hardy.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. European Plane. A majestic tree, most outstanding because of its habit of continually shedding its bark.

POPULUS ALBA. White Poplar. A tree to 90 feet or more. Heart-shaped foliage. Should never be planted near drains.

POPULUS ALBA PYRAMIDALIS (P. Boleana). More columnar than the preceding.

P. NIGRA BETULIFOLIA. Birchleaf Black Poplar. Wedge-shaped foliage.

P. NIGRA ITALICA. Lombardy Poplar. Tall, slender habit; rapid grower.

P. SIMONI FASTIGIATA. Narrow pyramidal tree to 35 feet. Rapid growing.

QUERCUS ACUTA. Japanese Evergreen Oak. Small tree with wavy foliage.

Q. ALBA. White Oak. Long-lived tree 80 feet tall, with a broad, open head.

Q. BOREALIS. Northern Red Oak. Grows 80 feet high.

Q. BOREALIS MAXIMA. A taller tree, with larger acorns.

Q. COCCINEA. Scarlet Oak. Gray-barked tree to 80 feet. Scarlet autumn foliage.

Q. CUSPIDATA. See Castanopsis.

Q. DENTATA. Leaves sometimes a foot long.

Q. LAURIFOLIA DARLINGTONIA. Handsome tree with round-topped head and lustrous foliage. Evergreen in the South.

Q. MACROCARPA. Mossy-cup Oak. Bright green foliage. Shaggy-cupped acorns.

Q. MONTANA. Chestnut Oak. Foliage turns dull orange in the fall.

Q. MYRSINÆFOLIA. An evergreen tree with glossy, toothed leaves.

Q. NIGRA. Water Oak. Handsome tree with slender branches.



American Linden and Flowers

Tulip-tree and Flower

SHADE TREES

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS. Pin Oak. Fine specimen with bright green leaves. Popular and quick growing.

Q. PHELLOS. Willow Oak. Long, willow-like foliage, silvery beneath.

Q. PRINUS. Basket Oak. Coarsely toothed, shining green leaves.

Q. ROBUR. English Oak. This historic tree grows 80 feet tall or more. Dark green foliage; strong, spreading branches and dome-shaped top.

Q. ROBUR FASTIGIATA. Columnar form of the above.

Q. RUBRA. Spanish Red Oak. A large tree of broad, symmetrical form, with extra-fine fall color. A superior shade tree.

Q. SUBER. Cork Oak. A tree to 60 feet, with thick bark yielding the cork of commerce.

Q. VELUTINA. Black Oak. Dark green leaves 10 inches long on a 100-foot tree.

Q. VIRGINIANA. Live Oak. Shining dark evergreen foliage. Very strong, spreading habit of growth. Hardy from Virginia south. Illustrated on page 43.

ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA. Yellow Locust. Fragrant white flowers in May and June. 80 feet tall.

SALIX BABYLONICA. Weeping Willow. Lovely tree, especially when growing by the side of a stream or pool. Long, drooping branches.

S. ELEGANTISSIMA. Thurlow Weeping Willow. Quite similar to *Babylonica* but with yellowish green bark.

S. PENTANDRA. Laurel Willow. A tree 60 feet tall, with long, finely toothed foliage.

STYRAX JAPONICA. Japanese Snowbell. A small tree with fragrant white flowers in long, drooping racemes in June.

S. OBASSIA. A tree to 30 feet with fragrant white flowers in 8-inch racemes.

SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA. Sweetleaf. Partially evergreen tree with fragrant yellowish flowers in dense clusters. Orange or brown fruit.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. Bald Cypress. A narrow, pyramidal tree with cinnamon-brown bark and soft green foliage.

TILIA AMERICANA. American Linden. A 100-foot native tree with a round, broad top. Pretty little flowers in June which attract the bees.

T. CORDATA. Small-leaved Linden. Grows 100 feet high, with foliage only 2½ inches long.

TILIA VULGARIS. Common Linden. An excellent street tree with 4-inch foliage, dull green above and bright green beneath.

ULMUS ALATA. Wahoo Elm. A small tree 50 feet high. The branchlets have two corky wings suggesting one of its common names, Winged Elm.

U. AMERICANA. American Elm. One of America's handsomest and best-loved trees. Tall, spreading growth arching over the street.

U. AMERICANA KLEMMERI. Tall tree with ascending branches forming a narrow pyramidal head. Smooth bark.

U. AMERICANA, MOLINE. Moline Elm. A new, fast-growing native with smooth bark and a vase-like form.

U. FOLIACEA DAMPIERI. Pyramidal Smooth-leaf Elm. Narrow-topped tree with broad, very deeply toothed leaves crowded on short branches.

U. GLABRA CAMPERDOWNI. Camperdown Elm. A weeping type with pendulous branches forming a flat, round head.

U. PARVIFOLIA. Chinese Elm. A hardy rapid-growing tree which is partially evergreen in mild climates. Small thick foliage.



Norway Maple



American Elm



Swedler Maple



Fruits and Nuts



Apples. List of varieties on application.

Blackberries. Fine home-garden fruit.

Cherries. GOV. WOOD. Large; yellowish white, shaded crimson. Fine quality.

MONTMORENCY. Finest sour Cherry.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large fruit; yellow marked crimson.

Figs. BROWN TURKEY. Coppery brown; amber-colored flesh. Excellent quality.

CELESTE. Violet; whitish flesh; juicy.

Grapes, Bunch. The northern type with compact bunches.

CATAWBA. Red; large berries.

CONCORD. Black; very sweet.

NIAGARA. White; sweet; distinct flavor.

Grapes, Muscadine. The southern type with loose bunches.

SCUPPERNONG. Bronzy; musky flavor.

THOMAS. Reddish purple; very sweet.

Peaches. List of varieties on application.

Pears. BARTLETT. Large; juicy.

KIEFFER. Large. Excellent for canning.

SECKEL. Small; extra-fine quality.

Chinese Sand Pear. Large, greenish; flesh coarse but sweet and juicy. Fine for dessert or canning.

Persimmons (Diospyros)

FUYUGAKI. Deep red.

KAKI. Orange.

OKAME. Orange to carmine; large.

VIRGINIANA. Small; straw-yellow.

Pomegranates. List of varieties on application.

Chestnut. CHINESE (Castanea mollissima). Trees are blight-resistant and bear early.

Pecans. MONEYMAKER. Rounded-oblong. A heavy bearer.

SCHLEY. Long-oblong; rich flavor.

STUART. Large, oblong. Heavy bearer.

SUCCESS. Large, tapering; flavor sweet.

Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovata). The old Shellbark loved by country boys.

Walnuts.

BUTTERNUT.

BLACK WALNUT.

ENGLISH WALNUT.



Roses

GROWN and loved from olden times, the Rose is a part of life itself. Species have been found all over the earth, in all climates and locations. There really is a Rose for every purpose, from clothing the ground to clambering over a roof.

Modern Roses run the gamut of color, form, and growth habit. Generations of hybridizers the world over have worked to improve them, with the result that a bewildering list of varieties is now offered to the Rose grower. Not all of them are suitable for all situations; some, in fact, are quite definitely meant for certain climates and not others.

Our experience alone has guided us in choosing what varieties to offer to our customers. Although our list is not an exhaustive one, we feel that it contains those kinds most likely to succeed in this region. Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, Climbers, hedges, and ground-covers are here, in a good range of color. You will be pleased with the sturdy plants which we supply.

Bush Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. HP. Large, double flowers of crimson-carmine on a strong, healthy plant. This famous old Rose has unforgettable fragrance.

AUTUMN. HT. Very double, deep yellow flowers, streaked and flushed with crimson; moderate fragrance. A free-flowering, sturdy plant.

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. Copper-red buds open to semi-double flowers of soft salmon-pink, with a reverse of coppery carmine; very fragrant. Strong, healthy plant.

COLUMBIA. HT. Large, double, very fragrant, pink flowers on a reliable plant. A popular cut-flower as well as garden Rose.

DAME EDITH HELEN. HT. One of the largest pink Roses known. Clear pink, of beautiful high-centered form and intense fragrance. A fine exhibition flower. Moderate growth.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. HT. A soft creamy pink flower deeply stained with ruddy copper tones on the back of the petals; mildly fragrant. A free-flowering and vigorous plant.

E. G. HILL. HT. Dazzling scarlet, toning to pure red. Very double, perfectly formed blooms on long stems; intensely fragrant.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. HT. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, splendid form, and haunting fragrance. The world's favorite red Rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. HT. Immense flowers of dark Tyrian rose-pink, reverse of petals lighter; slight fragrance. Very vigorous.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. HP. A large, pure white Rose carrying pinkish stains on the outside of the bud; scentless. Will grow 10-foot canes, and repeats freely. An old variety but still popular.

GOLDEN DAWN. HT. Large, double, fragrant flowers of pale straw-yellow are generously produced all season. A fine Rose on a beautiful plant.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. HT. Shapely blooms of golden yellow with lighter outer petals. Glossy foliage on a strong plant.

JOANNA HILL. HT. Heavy lemon buds, developing into a very double bloom with Indian-yellow center, surrounded by bold, buff petals; moderate fragrance. Long, strong stems good for cutting.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. HT. A gorgeous, very double, brilliant pink variety, shaded darker on the outside of petals; fragrant.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. HT. A grand old variety with creamy white buds opening to perfectly formed blooms of showy white; very fragrant.

MARGARET McGREDY. HT. Brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold; ages light orange-red. Slight fragrance. One of the best bloomers in the garden.

McGREDY'S SUNSET. HT. Plant Pat. 317. Clear buttercup-yellow tipped orange and warmed with a scarlet flush; enchanting fragrance. A yellow Rose to please the South.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. HT. A salmon-colored Radiance; fragrant. Very strong and healthy grower. The only Rose of its exquisite coloring.

MRS. E. P. THOM. HT. One of the finest yellow Roses. Perfectly shaped flowers of rich lemon-yellow; mild fragrance.

PAUL NEYRON. HP. One of the largest Roses. Immense flowers of rose-pink; fragrant. Upright growth. Repeat bloom.

Hardy Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. A world-favorite climbing Rose with brilliant red, single flowers showing a white eye. Strong growth.

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER. A beautiful bunch-flowered Climber with semi-double flowers of clear soft pink.

CL. AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, double, fragrant, pink flowers on a strong, healthy climbing plant.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Very vigorous Climber with dainty flowers of cameo-pink, aging flesh-white; fragrant. Attractive foliage.

MARY WALLACE. Bright pink, tinted gold. Hardy. One of the finest Climbers. Usually bears a few flowers in autumn.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. HT. Multicolored yellow, orange, and scarlet; very fragrant. A mighty fine Rose.

RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant carmine-salmon, with reverse opal-rose. America's favorite. The most reliable and one of the most fragrant of all Roses.

RADIANCE, RED. HT. Clear, genuine red sport of Radiance and its counterpart in all but color. Has all of its virtues.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. A fragrant Rose of buff, gold, and copper.

ROSA HUGONIS. Sp. Fine shrub growing 6 feet tall and more in diameter. Beautiful red canes, red thorns, and fern-like foliage. Lovely soft yellow, fragrant, single flowers.

ROSLYN. HT. Golden yellow, with orange reverse. A large bloom of rich color; slight fragrance. Plant of branching habit.

TALISMAN. HT. Mixture of golden yellow, orange, and scarlet-red, with variations in nearly every bloom; very fragrant.

MAX GRAF. A trailing Rose with beautiful shiny foliage and large, single, pink flowers. A fine bank-cover.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. The brightest of the Climbers, with fairly large, semi-double flowers of glowing scarlet. Strong and healthy.

PRIMROSE. A splendid yellow Climber with 2-inch double flowers of primrose-yellow.

ROSA WICHURAIANA. Memorial Rose. Small, shiny foliage and slender, pliable canes. Large, single, white flowers. A fine ground-cover.

SILVER MOON. Large, single flowers of pure white with prominent yellow stamens. An artistic flower which is very popular.

Tender Climbers

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA. A climbing sport of Golden Ophelia.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Climbing sport of K. A. Viktoria.

CL. RADIANCE. Climbing sport of Radiance, with same flowers.

CL. TALISMAN. This climbing sport of Talisman has larger flowers than the bush.

GAINSBOROUGH. Large, double, fragrant flowers of light flesh-pink.

MARECHAL NIEL. This grand old yellow Rose has never been surpassed for large size, perfect form, and wonderful fragrance on a plant with beautiful foliage.

ROSA BRACTEATA (Macartney). An evergreen Rose for the South. Excellent for hedges. White flowers from June until frost.

YELLOW BANKSIA (Lady Banks). This yellow form of the Banksian Rose will grow to the top of tall trees. Produces masses of small, double, fragrant, buff-yellow flowers.



EVERGREENS

ESSENTIAL to practically any good planting are some evergreens, for the restful green of their luxuriant foliage makes an excellent contrast to bright colors. They are available in a great variety of forms—tiny sprawling plants, trim dwarf ones, dense shrubs, and tall graceful trees.

You have a standing and most cordial invitation to inspect our large evergreen collection.



CEDRUS ATLANTICA. Atlas Cedar. A tree to 100 feet with upright leading shoots and blue-green foliage. Very desirable.

C. ATLANTICA GLAUCA. The gray Atlas Cedar with foliage of a silvery blue.

C. DEODARA. Tree of the Gods. Tree to 150 feet with dark bluish green foliage.

C. LIBANOTICA. Cedar of Lebanon. The historical Cedar used in the building of Solomon's Temple. Our strain is a hardy one from the Taurus Mountains.

CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA. Plum Yew. A tree to 30 feet. The spirally arranged foliage is glaucous beneath.

C. DRUPACEA FASTIGIATA. An upright type of Plum Yew hardy to New York.

C. DRUPACEA PEDUNCULATA. A slow-growing type.

CHAMÆCYPARIS LAWSONIANA. Tree to 180 feet with reddish brown bark and bright green foliage.

C. LAWSONIANA GLAUCA. A type with steel-blue foliage.

C. OBTUSA. Hinoki Cypress. Pyramidal tree with foliage drooping in graceful, feathery sprays.

C. OBTUSA GRACILIS. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. A compact, pyramidal form with drooping branchlets.

CHAMÆCYPARIS PISIFERA. Sawara Cypress. Pyramidal tree with glossy green, flat foliage.

C. PISIFERA AUREA. A type with young growth of golden yellow.

C. PISIFERA FILIFERA. Thread Retinospora. Bushy type with dark green, thread-like, drooping foliage.

C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA. Plume Retinospora. One of the hardiest varieties with feathery branchlets.

C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA ARGENTEA. A dense evergreen with whitish tips to the branchlets.

C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA. Pyramidal form having fluffy foliage which is a rich golden color in the spring.

C. PISIFERA SQUARROSA VEITCHI. Moss Retinospora. A variety with fleecy silver-blue foliage retained all year.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBI. An informally shaped tree to 125 feet. Cinnamon-brown bark which peels off in ribbon-like shreds. Brownish drooping foliage. Hardy to southern New England.

CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA. China Fir. Attractive trees with long, stiff, pointed leaves on horizontally spreading branches, pendulous at the ends. Hardy as far north as Washington.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS. Italian Cypress. A slender columnar tree to 80 feet with dark green foliage. Not hardy North.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS SYLVETRIS. Broad pyramidal Juniper of golden green color.

J. COMMUNIS. Common Juniper. Stately tree to 40 feet, with gray-green foliage.

J. COMMUNIS DEPRESSA. Prostrate Juniper. Native plant spreading to a dozen feet or more but rarely exceeding 4 feet in height. Foliage silvery gray-green.

J. COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREOSPICA. Golden Prostrate Juniper. Branchlets have golden yellow tips.

J. COMMUNIS HIBERNICA. Irish Juniper. Narrow columnar form with slender bluish green leaves.

J. COMMUNIS, KIYONOL. A type of English Juniper similar to the Irish in habit, but of a darker hue.

J. COMMUNIS OBLONGO-PENDULA. Drooping Juniper. An upright type with pendulous branches.

J. COMMUNIS SUECICA. Swedish Juniper. Columnar tree to 40 feet with gray-green foliage. Very formal.

J. CONFERTA (litoralis). Shore Juniper. A procumbent shrub; bluish green foliage with a white band above.

J. EXCELSA STRICTA. Spiny Greek Juniper. A tall, dense, narrow plant tapering from the ground to a sharp point. Grayish foliage. Slow growth.

J. HORIZONTALIS (prostrata). Creeping Juniper. Procumbent shrub with long trailing branches and bluish green foliage.



Pyramidal Arborvitæ (Thuja)

Junipers

Practically any form of plant may be found among the Junipers. This large family ranges from tall, spire-like specimens to creeping plants for the rock-garden. They grow satisfactorily over almost the whole country, for they are able to endure both cold and heat. What they prefer, however, is an open, sunny spot in light soil.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS ALBO-VARIATA. White-leaf Chinese Juniper. Compact shrub with the tips of the branches creamy white.

J. CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS. A columnar, more slender type than the above.

J. CHINENSIS Densa GLAUCA. Dense, conical, blue-green Juniper.

J. CHINENSIS MAS. Chinese Column Juniper. A dense, conical form.

J. CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. Pfitzer's Juniper. Broad, spreading type with horizontal branches and nodding branchlets.

J. CHINENSIS PYRAMIDALIS. A narrow, pyramidal type with bluish green foliage.

J. CHINENSIS SARGENTI. A prostrate shrub, less than 1 foot tall, with bluish green foliage, making mats 10 feet in diameter.



Cryptomeria japonica Lobbi

EVERGREENS

- JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS DOUGLASI.** Waukegan Juniper. Soft whipcord foliage and an attractive pinkish winter color.
- J. HORIZONTALIS PLUMOSA.** Andorra Juniper. A low-growing type rarely 15 inches high but spreading over a considerable area. Purplish foliage after frost, changing to grayish green in spring.
- J. HORIZONTALIS LITORALIS.** See *Juniperus conferta*.
- J. MACROCARPA (neaboriensis).** A plant 12 feet high with spreading spiny pointed foliage.
- J. SABINA.** Savin Juniper. Low, many-branching shrub 2 to 3 feet high.
- J. SABINA, VON EHRLH.** An irregular and very picturesque form of the above.
- J. SQUAMATA MEYERI.** Meyer's Dwarf Juniper. Of irregular growth with prickly, shiny blue needles.
- J. SQUAMATA PARKMANI.** A spreading prostrate variety.
- J. SQUAMATA PARSONI.** Trailing Juniper with close habit and bluish green foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA.** American Red Cedar. One of the most important native evergreens. Fragrant foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA CANADENSIS.** A pyramidal form with dark green leaves.
- J. VIRGINIANA ELEGANTISSIMA.** Striking varieties, golden yellow on the tips of the branchlets.
- J. VIRGINIANA GLAUCA.** Silver Red Cedar. Glaucous blue foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA GLOBOSA.** A compact round form with dark green leaves.
- J. VIRGINIANA KETTERERII.** Compact; dark green, scale-like foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA KOSTERII.** Low, spreading type with bluish green leaves.
- J. VIRGINIANA SCHOTTII.** Rather small columnar tree with bright green foliage.



Moss Retinospora (Chamaecyparis)

- LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS.** Incense Cedar. An Oriental tree to 100 feet. Hardy to southern New England. Bark bright cinnamon-red.
- PICEA ABIES (excelsa).** Norway Spruce. Favorite rapid-growing tree of graceful form with dense deep green foliage.
- P. ENGELMANNI.** A native narrow pyramidal tree with dark green foliage.
- P. PUNGENS GLAUCA.** Colorado Blue Spruce. A popular ornamental tree with rich silvery blue foliage.
- P. PUNGENS KOSTERIANA.** Koster's Blue Spruce. The most conspicuous of all evergreens. Uniform growth with steel-blue foliage on pendulous branches.
- PINUS CEMBRA.** Swiss Stone Pine. A slow-growing tree to 70 feet or more. Pyramidal form.
- P. DENSIFLORA UMBRACULIFERA.** Japanese Umbrella Pine. A dense tree with a short, thick trunk and upright spreading branches forming an umbrella-like head.
- P. MUGO (montana).** Swiss Mountain Pine. A dwarf bushy tree with stiff, compact, upright branches. Ordinarily less than 10 feet tall.
- P. NIGRA AUSTRIACA.** Austrian Pine. Broad, pyramidal tree with long dark green needles. Stands smoke and salt air.
- P. PALUSTRIS.** Longleaf Pine. The timber, resin, and turpentine Pine of the South.
- P. STROBUS.** White Pine. Largest native eastern evergreen. A timber tree which is a fine specimen.
- P. SYLVESTRIS.** Scotch Pine. A tree to 70 feet with blue-green foliage and picturesque growth form.
- P. TABULÆFORMIS.** Chinese Pine. An attractive tree to 70 feet tall.
- PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA (Douglasii).** Douglas Fir. A magnificent tree of splendid form with dark green foliage. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens.
- SEQUOIA GIGANTEA.** The giant tree of California grows to 300 feet.
- S. SEMPERVIRENS.** Redwood. Another California giant tree of equal height.
- TAXUS BACCATA.** English Yew. A slow-growing tree eventually 25 to 40 feet tall. Dark, glossy green foliage.
- T. BACCATA FASTIGIATA.** Irish Yew. Narrow columnar form originating in Ireland.
- T. CUSPIDATA.** Japanese Yew. A slow-growing, low, bushy plant with dark green foliage. Very hardy.
- T. CUSPIDATA CAPITATA.** Upright form of the Japanese Yew making very handsome specimens and a popular hedge plant. Scarlet fruit.
- T. CUSPIDATA NANA.** A dwarf form of Japanese Yew suitable for rock gardens when young.
- T. MEDIA HICKSI.** Hybrid of the Japanese and English Yew, making a very attractive slow-growing columnar plant.
- THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.** American Arborvitae. Compact, pyramidal form for hedges.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASII (filiformis).** Low, bushy plant with long, slender branches nodding at the tips.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA.** Dwarf round form with bright green leaves.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS, GOLD TIP SEEDLING.** Golden-tipped branches.

- THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA (elegantissima).** GEORGE PEABODY. Pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.** More columnar form, making lovely specimens. Its color is retained all winter.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS SPIRALIS.** Compact form with upright branches and short twisted branchlets.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS VERVENEANA.** A small, dense type with bronzy branchlets in winter.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA.** Siberian Arborvitae. A conical type with dark green foliage, thicker and heavier than the American Arborvitae.
- T. ORIENTALIS.** Oriental Arborvitae. Graceful and symmetrical tree to 60 feet with slender ascending branches.
- T. ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA.** A type with golden yellow foliage suffused green.
- T. ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA.** Berckman's Golden Arborvitae. Low, round shrub, golden yellow in spring, changing to bright green.
- T. ORIENTALIS BAKERI.** This variety has pale green foliage and is especially adapted to hot, dry locations.
- T. ORIENTALIS COMPACTA.** Parson's Oriental Arborvitae. A dwarf, pyramidal tree with foliage of bright green.
- T. ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA.** Tall, columnar plant with golden foliage changing to golden bronze in winter.
- T. ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.** A very close-growing pyramidal type with light green foliage.
- T. PLICATA.** Giant Arborvitae. Tree to 200 feet, the leaves bearing whitish marks underneath.
- TSUGA CANADENSIS.** Canada Hemlock. A beautiful tree to 90 feet, pyramidal in form, with dense, dark rich green foliage.
- T. DIVERSIFOLIA.** Japanese Hemlock. Bushy tree with reddish brown branches and attractive short narrow foliage.



Juniperus chinensis sylvestris



Azalea Kaempferi

Azalea obtusa Arnoldiana

Hybrids of *A. Kaempferi* × *A. amana* originated by the late Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum. They are hardy, bushy shrubs, evergreen south of Philadelphia, that do best in full sunlight.

BRIARCLIFF. Pink with deeper throat.

DEXTER'S PINK. Rose-pink.

EARLY DAWN. Pink.

PRINCESS BACHANACHI. Red.



Kurume Azalea,
Coral Bells

Azaleas

A GREENBRIER SPECIALTY

FOR breath-taking masses of color there is probably no plant to equal the Azalea. In its flowering season, an Azalea plant is covered with a solid sheet of brilliant bloom that almost completely conceals the foliage. Given a suitable setting, it can be a thing of extraordinary beauty.

Azaleas require extra care in the preparation of the ground before planting. They need a sour soil and plenty of water, although they resent soggy ground. Land that is naturally sweet or neutral can be made sour or acid by several different methods. One way is to remove the soil to a depth of several feet and replace it with a mixture of leaf-mold, manure, and acid loam. Aluminum sulphate is a safe chemical for creating an acid condition. If you wish to prepare your ground in this manner, use one-fourth to one-half pound to a square yard, worked well into the top soil. When setting out the plants, at least a pint of the chemical should be added to each wheelbarrow load of soil.

Several times a year the plants will appreciate a dressing of the aluminum sulphate; in the fall it is good practice to scatter oak leaves among the Azalea plants so that they may decay there. Cottonseed meal and cow manure are good fertilizers, but a small amount of aluminum sulphate should be added to the manure to make sure of its acidity.

Azalea indica

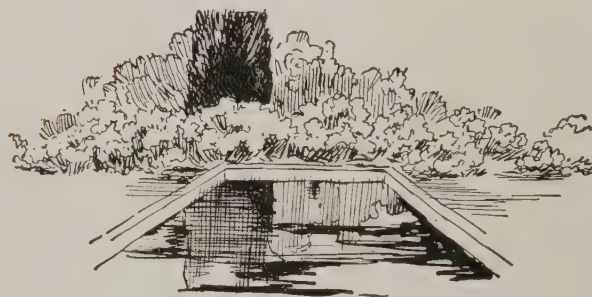
In the gardens of the lower South the Indian Azaleas reach the apex of perfection. Far-famed collections of them at Magnolia Gardens and the Middleton Gardens in South Carolina draw visitors from all over the country.

ATROPURPUREA. Similar to Formosa but lighter in color.

CARDINALIS. Dark cardinal-red.

DAPHNE SALMON. Salmon-pink flower. Midseason bloomer. Very hardy.

FORMOSA. Its rose-purple flowers, freely produced early in the season, are the finest of this color. Strong plants with good foliage.





Azalea yodogawa

Azalea indica, continued

HATSUSHIMO (77138). New. Hermosa-pink with darker blotch and white margin.

HINOHAKAMA (77126). Rose-purple.

INDICA ALBA (*ledifolia alba*). Pure white. Vigorous, profuse-blooming plants covered with dull green foliage. A fast grower, and one of the hardiest of this family.

INDICA, ORCHID. Bright orchid, medium-sized flowers. Early, upright grower.

INDICA ROSEA (*magnifica*). Exceptionally beautiful rose-colored flowers. Quite hardy.

OMURASAKI. Same color as *Atropurpurea* but of slower growing habit.

PRIDE OF MOBILE. Bright pink. An excellent plant of low bushy growth with dull green leaves. Blooms in midseason. Fast grower; very hardy.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. Deep orange-red. Low, compact plant with dark green foliage. Free flowering. Midseason.

VIOLACEA RUBRA. Wine-red flowers with wavy petals. Dark green foliage. A strong grower. Choice in its color.

VITTATA FORTUNEI (*vittata punctata*). A strong, open grower, blooming in northern Florida from September to February. Flowers variable—almost pure white with faint lavender stripes to self-colored pale lavender. The flowers may be of one color only or mixed on the same plant. Valuable for its long flowering season.

WILLIAM BULL. Small, double salmon flowers, produced on a picturesque, open, well-branched plant late in the season. Light green foliage.

Deciduous Azaleas

These are among the finest of all Azaleas. Although the plants shed their leaves in winter, they are attractive then, too. They are harder than evergreen varieties, and in general require less care. In rock gardens and naturalistic plantings deciduous Azaleas make themselves at home.

CALENDULACEA. Flame Azalea. A native of our Carolina mountains where it sometimes reaches a height of 15 feet, though 5 to 10 feet is the average. Bears beautiful orange and bright gold flowers, as well as yellow and cream colors. It can endure rather dry soil. Flowers are at their best in May and June.

MOLLIS. Chinese Azalea. Delicate shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon. Blooms in April and May, and is not too particular about growing conditions. The plant is spreading in its habit of growth, and attains a height of 3 to 5 feet. Does best in partial shade, such as in a porch foundation planting, or in the foreground of larger shrubs. Quite hardy.



Azalea indica, *Pride of Mobile*

AZALEAS • *a Greenbrier Specialty*

Kurume Azaleas

These evergreen Azaleas, hardy in this climate, were brought to America from Japan by the great plant explorer, E. H. Wilson. Their late blooming season makes them doubly desirable. A thick winter mulch of hardwood leaves will be good for them.

CORAL BELLS. Coral-pink, shaded deeper in the center; medium-sized hose-in-hose flowers profusely produced. The plants have small, round, glossy foliage. Illustrated in color on page 52.

GIBIYAMA (77091). Pale Amparo purple, shading to phlox-purple; five-lobed, starry flowers.

HEXE (Firefly). Large hose-in-hose flowers of crimson-red on compact plants.

HO-ODEN. Hose-in-hose flowers of thulite pink edged in lighter pink. A glorious flower and our most recent Azalea introduction.

ORANGE BEAUTY. Large salmon-pink flowers. Sturdy plants with light green foliage.

PINK PEARL. Hose-in-hose flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-rose shaded lighter in center. Blooms in quite large clusters.

SALMON BEAUTY. Large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Bright foliage.

SNOW. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely in good-sized clusters. Beautiful glossy green foliage.

SNOWDRIFT. Large flowers of purest white.

SWEET BRIAR. Rose-pink—a most attractive color for a Kurume. A good grower which is very hardy.

XMAS CHEER. Brilliant red flowers. Very dark green foliage. Earliest of the Kurumes.

Hardy Evergreen Azaleas

This group is composed of varieties which are hardy quite far north. However, as a precaution, it is just as well to plant them in a fairly protected place and to give them the usual winter mulch of oak leaves. Grouped on a slope or among other broad-leaved evergreens, they make a lovely display; the smaller varieties are useful in the rock garden.

AMENA. Flowers of bright rosy purple are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage takes on a bronzy tint in the fall.

AMENA SUPERBA. Dark purple flowers shaded darker toward the center; on the outside the purple shades to red. Hose-in-hose variety. Foliage is small, dark glossy green. Compact and bushy.

BENIGIRI. Deep bright red, almost scarlet. Compact growth.

BRIDESMAID. Glowing salmon-pink flowers in very large clusters. Small, glossy, bright green foliage.

COCCINEA MAJOR. Blooms of fire-red produced late in the season.

DOUBLE MACRANTHA. Dark pink, hose-in-hose flowers. Late bloomer.

FLAME. Brilliant red suffused copper.

FUJIMOYO. The 2-inch, double flowers are pale pink-lilac. A very delightful variety.

HARDY FIREFLY. Single, fiery red flowers of good size. Very hardy and compact.

HINODEGIRI. A rosy scarlet form of *A. amena*. One of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and a very profuse bloomer over a long period. Plants can be kept dwarf.

HINOMAYO. Somewhat like Hinodegiri in habit, and it blooms about the same time, but the foliage is slightly smaller. The flowers are a clear soft shade of pink. Almost evergreen.

KAEMPFERI. Very large, fire-red flowers in great masses. Plants are tall, bushy, and unusually hardy. Illustrated in color on page 52.

KAEMPFERI, MAUVE QUEEN. A beautiful shade of deep lavender.

KIMNAZOL. Single, orange-red flowers, 1½ inches across. Plants are vigorous, broad and bushy, with narrow foliage.

LADY LILAC. Pure lilac flowers on a compact-growing plant.

LAVENDER QUEEN. A fine shade of light lilac. Free flowering.

LEDIFOLIA LILACINA. Large, single, lilac-colored blooms. Heavy growth.

LEDIFOLIA MAGNIFICA. Large, single, pale pink blooms, spotted with deeper pink; fragrant.

LEDIFOLIA ROSEA. Pale pink, medium-sized flowers. Medium growth, bushy.

LILACINA. Very large, single, lilac flowers. An extremely dainty variety.

LORRAINE. Clear rose-colored blooms on a dwarf plant late in the season.

MACRANTHA. Large, salmon-red, single flowers, similar to Hinodegiri. Compact, dark, glossy foliage. Late blooming.

MACRANTHA FLORA-PLENA. Similar to Macrantha, but with double blooms.

MAXWELLI. Single flowers, 2 inches in diameter; deep rose with darker spots. Low, broad plants. Very hardy.

POUKHANENSIS. Korean Azalea. Clear rosy lavender flowers spotted purplish brown on the upper lobe. Flowers are large, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities in early May. Strong growing, hardy; attractive foliage in the fall.

SUISHOREN (77131). Small flowers darker red than Hinomayo, almost double. Prolific bloomer.

YAYE-GIRI. Semi-double flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-red. Narrow foliage of a warm, intense green. Showy and floriferous.

YODOGAWA. Full double, rosy purple. Illustrated in color on page 53.



Snow



Hinomayo



Yaye-Giri



Maxwelli



RHODODENDRONS

IT IS impossible to grow over-enthusiastic about Rhododendrons, for they are among the most ornamental of all garden plants. They grow into large, shapely shrubs that demand and deserve a conspicuous place in plantings large enough to accommodate them. Even in the winter their broad, leathery, evergreen foliage is very pleasing, but when the plants are laden with such gorgeous flower clusters as those shown in the picture above, they are enough to quicken the heart of the most casual observer.

As is fitting for a plant of such noble bearing, the Rhododendron is somewhat exacting as to soil and location. It needs to be planted in a mixture of leaf-mold, peat, and sandy loam, in a spot protected from hot sunshine and heavy winds. The soil should be kept moist but well drained, and a winter mulch over the roots should be maintained.

When given the shaded, well-drained location it needs, the Rhododendron will reward the gardener with magnificent blooms and luxuriant growth. Recent improvements in the hybridized varieties have resulted in a collection of plants with superior blooms.

AMPHION. Bright rose flowers with a white center, borne in large trusses.

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM. Buds blush, opening pure white.

CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM. Rosy lilac.

DR. DRESSELHUYS. Aniline-red; very large flower.

IGNATIUS SARGENT. Dark crimson.

LEE'S DARK PURPLE. Royal purple.

MRS. C. S. SARGENT. Rosy red or dark pink.

PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Purplish rose.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Rose-pink with prominent blotch.

PROF. BETTEX. Red, low branching.

ROSEUM ELEGANS. Sparkling rose-pink with a slight mauve tint.



Broad-leaved EVERGREENS



The doorway at the home of the F. W. Wilsons, in Norfolk, is graced by these splendid full-grown specimens of *Pyracantha crenato-ser-rata*. This plant has so much to recommend it that it is one of the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens. The healthy evergreen foliage and showy fruits make it a decorative shrub, and the thorny stems contribute to its usefulness as a hedge plant. The heavy growth and profuse mass of berries pictured here are typical of the results to be anticipated from Greenbrier pyracanthas.

The specimen of *Berberis Julianæ* shown at the right is a healthy, vigorous plant dug in our nursery and balled and burlapped for shipping. Strong, well-grown plants like this have built the Greenbrier reputation

Barberry need not be cut into a straight, formal hedge pattern; it also makes a lovely informal hedge when left untrimmed, for its arching thorny stems and fine foliage are charming when allowed to go their own way. Not the least of its attractions are the bright berries (bluish black in the species illustrated here) which are formed in the fall.



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Glossy foliage. White flowers flushed pink, May to Oct.

A., EDWARD GROUCHER. Large, clear lilac-pink flowers.

AUCUBA JAPONICA. To 15 feet. Long leaves and scarlet fruit. Hardy as far north as Washington.

A. JAPONICA VARIEGATA. Gold-dust Tree. Yellow-spotted leaves.

AZALEA. See pages 52 to 54.

Berberis

These evergreen Barberries grow best in damp but well-drained light loam.

BERBERIS JULIANÆ. Wintergreen Barberry. Spiny leaves. Bluish black fruit. 4 ft.

B. MENTORENSIS. Plant Patent No. 99. Dark green, almost evergreen foliage.

B. PRUNOSA. Leaves dark green above, white beneath. Bluish black berries. 10 ft.

B. TRIACANTHOPHORA. Threespine Barberry. Narrow leaves, bright green on the upper side and gray-green beneath. Blue-black berries and low-spreading, dense growth. Hardy.

B. VERRUCULOSA. Warty Barberry. Small, spiny foliage, dark green above, white beneath. Black fruit. 2 to 3 ft.

Cotoneaster

Plant these berried shrubs in the sun in well-drained soil.

COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIA. A low-growing plant with oval, boxwood-like foliage. White flowers in May; red fruit.

C. BUXIFOLIA BELLA. A rather dwarf plant of spreading habit; evergreen foliage and red berries. A good rock-garden plant.

C. DECORA CONSPICUA. Dwarf. Small foliage. Small pink flowers; scarlet berries.

C. DIELSIANA. Pinkish flowers. Bright red fruit. 8 ft.

C. DIVARICATA. Leaves dark, shining above, paler beneath. Pinkish flowers. Bright red fruit. 6 ft.

C. FRANCHETI. Pinkish flowers and orange-red fruit. 10 ft.

C. GLAUCOPHYLLA. An evergreen sort with many berries.

C. HORIZONTALIS. Semi-evergreen sort. Flowers pinkish. Fruit red. 3 ft.

C. MICROPHYLLA. Rock Spray Cotoneaster. Evergreen. White flowers. Bright red berries. 3 ft.

C. SALICIFOLIA. Willow-leaf Cotoneaster. Evergreen. White flowers. Bright red fruit. 15 ft.

C. SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA. A form of the above with shining foliage.

ELÆAGNUS PUNGENS. Shrub to 15 feet. Fragrant flowers; attractive red fruit.

E. PUNGENS FRUITLANDI. Large leaves, silvery beneath. 10 to 15 feet tall.

E. PUNGENS VARIEGATA. Leaves margined yellowish white.

ESCALLONIA FLORIBUNDA. Large bush with foliage glossy green above and dotted underneath. White flowers in panicles.

E. GLUTINOSA. White flowers in August and September. Hardy here, evergreen in the far South.

Euonymus

Ordinary garden conditions suit these popular fruiting shrubs.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. A shrub to 15 feet with shining foliage and pink berries.

E. JAPONICUS AUREO-VARIEGATUS. Leaves blotched with yellow.

E. JAPONICUS MICROPHYLLUS. A variety with smaller foliage.

E. PATENS. A partially evergreen shrub to 9 feet; pink fruit.

E. RADICANS. Wintercreeper. Evergreen trailing or climbing shrub. Greenish white or pinkish flowers.

E. RADICANS VEGETUS. A bushy form of the above growing to 5 feet.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES (florida). Cape Jasmine. Evergreen shrub to 6 feet with very fragrant, waxy white flowers.

G. JASMINOIDES FORTUNIANA. A variety with larger flowers.

G. JASMINOIDES RADICANS. Dwarf. Useful in rock gardens or as a ground-cover.

HYPERICUM CALYGINUM. Aaron's-beard. Shrub to 1 foot with yellow flowers.

H. MOSERIANUM. Gold-flower. A 2-foot plant with yellow flowers 2½ inches across.

ILICIIUM ANISATUM. Anise-tree. To 15 feet. Light green leaves which when bruised have the scent of anise.

JASMINUM FLORIDUM. Half-evergreen shrub with yellow flowers.

J. HUMILE. Evergreen shrub to 20 feet with fragrant yellow flowers in clusters.

J. PRIMULINUM. Yellow flowers with darker centers, often double. 10 ft.

J. STEPHANENSE. Low shrub with very fragrant pink flowers.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain-laurel. Large clusters of deep pink flowers in June.

LIGUSTRUM. The Privets make fine specimens and bear attractive fruit.

L. IONANDRUM. A handsome low shrub with small evergreen leaves.

L. JAPONICUM. An evergreen shrub to 15 feet with white flowers and black berries.

L. JAPONICUM ROYAL. A form of the above with leaves spotted yellow.

L. LUCIDUM. Glossy Privet. A shrub to 25 feet with purple berries.

L. LUCIDUM MACROPHYLLUM. A large-leaved variety of upright habit with dark green glossy foliage. Shears well.

L. LUCIDUM NOBILIS. An upright type with dark green leaves in four ranks on new growth. Best for shearing into columns.

L. MASSALONGIANUM (myrtifolium). Evergreen shrub to 3 feet.

LONICERA NITIDA. An evergreen to 6 feet. Creamy flowers; purplish blue fruit.

L. PILEATA. A semi-prostrate evergreen with small foliage, fragrant white flowers, and purple fruit.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. Oregon Holly-grape. An evergreen to 3 feet or more, with clusters of yellow flowers in early spring. The foliage turns bronzy in winter.

M. BEALEI. Leather-leaf Holly-grape. A shrub to 12 feet. Small yellow flowers with lily-of-the-valley fragrance. Large clusters of grape-like fruit.

MICHELIA COMPRESSA. See *Magnolia compressa*, page 18.

MYRICA CERIFERA. Southern Wax-myrtle. Foliage turns purplish bronze in autumn. Bluish white, aromatic berries.

M. PENNSYLVANICA. Northern Bayberry. Similar to the above, but more hardy, with larger leaves and berries.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. Foliage varies from green to red; panicles of white flowers followed by bright red berries.

OSMANTHUS. Holly-like evergreen shrubs with fragrant flowers.

O. FORTUNEI. A shrub to 6 feet with spiny-toothed leaves.

O. FRAGRANS. Very large shrub with fragrant white flowers.

O. FRAGRANS, YELLOW-FLOWERED. Form of the preceding with yellow blooms.

O. ILICIFOLIUS (aquifolium). A shrub to 20 feet with white flowers.

PERSEA BORBONIA. Red Bay. Tree to 30 feet with large blue or blue-black fruit.

PHOTINIA GLABRA. An evergreen shrub to 10 feet with white flowers and fruit.

P. SERRULATA. Large evergreen shrub with shiny foliage.

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA. Mountain Andromeda. A shrub to 6 feet with lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in April and May.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. A shrub to 10 feet. Fragrant white or greenish flowers.

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA (Laurocerasus caroliniana). Carolina Cherry-laurel. Small cream-white flowers; shiny black fruit.

P. LAUROCERASUS. English Cherry-laurel. Fragrant white flowers. Dark fruit.

P. LAUROCERASUS SCHIPKAENSIS. Foliage dark green above, light beneath.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA. A 20-foot shrub with red fruit.

P. COCCINEA LALANDI. A form with orange-red fruit.

P. CRENATO-SERRATA. A shrub to 10 feet with large, bright red berries.

P. CRENULATA ROGERSIANA. Reddish orange berries.

P. CRENULATA ROGERSIANA FLAVA. A variety with yellow fruit.

P. GIBBSI (atalantoides). A shrub to 8 feet with coral-red fruit.

P. GIBBSI YUNNANENSIS. A variety with somewhat different foliage.

P. KOIDZUMI (formosana) SPLENDENS. Large red berries.

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA. India Hawthorn. A shrub to 5 feet with pinkish flowers.

R. UMBELLATA. Yeddo Hawthorn. Shrub to 12 feet with panicles of white flowers.

RHODODENDRONS. See page 55.

STRANVÆSIA DAVIDIANA. A shrub to 20 feet. White flowers and red fruit.

S. DAVIDIANA SALICIFOLIA. A variety with willow-like leaves.

S. DAVIDIANA UNDULATA. Wavy-edged foliage.

THEA SINENSIS BOHEA. Tea Plant. Ornamental variety of the Tea Plant of commerce. Fragrant white flowers.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. Leather-leaf Viburnum. A shrub to 10 feet with large wrinkled foliage. White flowers and red fruit which turns black.

V. TINUS. Laurestinus. A shrub to 10 feet with white or pinkish flowers. Black fruit.



A noteworthy Camellia plant grown in the deep South



Gov. Mouton

CAMELLIAS are eminently plants for the South. For a hundred years or more they have been grown here, under the name of Japonica, and in recent years have been enjoying a new popularity all along the Atlantic seaboard from Norfolk to Florida, as well as on the Gulf and Pacific coasts.

To make a collection of Camellia varieties is not an easy matter. The plants produce such a great number of sports, and Camellia nomenclature has become so confused that the collector is not sure of what he has until his plants bloom. Under these difficult conditions, we are all the more proud of the fact that the Greenbrier Nurseries contain an extremely fine collection of Camellias. We are very sure that none anywhere are more carefully grown, dug, and shipped.

In the list that follows are representatives of all the different forms: the single, semi-double, full double, and peony types. Colors range from pure white through all possible shades of pink and red, with a great many variegated forms.

Charming Camellias

In choosing a location for Camellias, remember that a full-grown specimen is likely to need 8 to 10 feet of space; setting it too close to a building will result in a one-sided habit of growth. Camellias may be planted in either sun or shade. Full sun produces healthy plants and well-formed though short-lived blooms; shade prolongs the life of the individual flower, but also increases the susceptibility of the plant to insect attack. Light shade is ideal. A place sheltered from strong winds is essential, as is soil with a fairly acid reaction, well supplied with leaf-mold or peat moss. Plenty of water but good soil drainage and frequent fertilizing are likewise necessary.

Early fall is the best time to transplant Camellias, in order to allow the plants time to develop a good root system before blooming time. Our long experience in moving plants is at your service.



Colonel Firey



Fanny Bolis

NOTE: The letters M.G. after some names mean that those varieties came from Magnolia Gardens.

ABBY WILDER. Peony type; white with pink flecks in petals. Midseason.

AKEBONO. Semi-double; salmon-pink. Midseason to late.

ALBA COMPACTA. Very large, full double; pure white. Early midseason.

ALBA GRANDIFLORA, LOTUS. Very large, semi-double; pure white. Midseason.

ALBA PLENA. Four-inch, snow-white blooms, perfectly imbricated. All-season bloomer.

ALBA SPLENDENS. M.G. Semi-double; pure white with yellow stamens. Midseason.

ALBA SUPERBA. Large, semi-double; white with showy stamens. Midseason to late.

AMABILIS. Poppy-like, semi-double; pure white with golden stamens. Midseason.

AMERICANA. Imbricated, full double; pale blush-pink striped deeper. Midseason.

ANNA FROST. Full double; light pink flecked rose and white. Midseason.

AUSTILL PINK. Semi-double, medium size; pink. Midseason to late.

BELLA ROMANA. Large, double; light pink to rose, striped and splashed deep pink and crimson. Midseason.

BENEYI. Full double; rose-pink to light red. All-season bloomer.

CAMELLIAS

BLACK PRINCE. Double; blackish red. Tall; late.

BRASENNIE VARIEGATED. Full double.

BRILLIANT ROSE-RED. Full double. Bushy; midseason.

BROOKLYANA. Double; deep pink spotted white. Bushy; early to midseason.

BURROUGH'S DOUBLE. Peony type; rose-pink. Midseason.

CALEB COPE. Full double; coral-pink. All-season bloomer.

CAMPBELL. Full double, large; red. Late; best in shade.

CANDIDISSIMA. Full double; wax-like, pure white. Early.

CAPTAIN MARTIN'S FAVORITE. M.G. Medium to dark red, sometimes marked white. Midseason to late.

CARNATION. Carnation form; bright red. Vigorous; midseason.

CATHERINE CATHCART. M.G. Double; pink. Late.

CELT ROSEA. Semi-double; blush-pink with golden stamens. Midseason to late.

CHALMER'S PERFECTION. Full double; light rose-pink. Profuse bloomer; midseason.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS. Very fine. Large; loose double to peony type; cherry-red marked white.

CHEERFULNESS. Full double; deep rose. Profuse bloom; slow grower; midseason.

C. N. HASTIE. M.G. Full peony shape, double; red. Loose habit; midseason.

COLLETTI MACULATA. Full, semi-double or double; red flecked white. Midseason to late.

COLONEL FIREY. Large, full double; glowing crimson. Late. Very fine.

COMTE DE GOMER. M.G. Double; pure white flecked pink. Midseason to late.

COUNTESS OF ORKNEY. Large, loose peony form; light pink striped darker. Compact, slow grower; early to midseason.

DAIKAGURA VARIEGATED. Very large, semi-double to loose double peony-type; clear rose-pink splotted white. Early to midseason.

DEBUTANTE. M.G. Exquisite peony form; soft rose-pink. Tender habit; early.

DERBIANA. M.G. Large, semi-double; deep rose to red. Free bloomer in part shade; midseason.

DIXIE. Double; rose-pink. Profuse bloomer; midseason.

DONKELAARI. Large, semi-double; brick-red spotted white. A shy grower but one of the best semi-doubles; midseason.

DUC DE NEURS. M.G. Double; red. Midseason.

DUC D'ORLEANS. M.G. Semi-double to loose double; pink and white, sometimes solid pink. Very free bloomer; midseason.

DUKE OF BURGUNDY. M.G. Loose double; rose-red. Bushy; free flowering, midseason to late.

DUKE OF LANCASTER. M.G. A fine variety from Magnolia Gardens. Has not yet bloomed.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. M.G. Large pink from Magnolia Gardens. Midseason.

DUKE OF WORCESTER. M.G. Double; variegated white and purple, stunning and unusual. Midseason.

ELIZABETH. Full double; white, with an occasional pink bloom on same plant. Late.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. Large, twisted peony form; bright red. Rare. Midseason.

EMPRESS. M.G. Large, semi-double; deep rose-pink. Early to midseason.

EMPRESS LOUISE. M.G. Semi-double; deep pink. Good grower; late.

ENRICO BETTONI. The Sarah Frost of the west coast. Semi-double; rose-pink with fine yellow stamens. Midseason.

ETHLINGTON WHITE. Semi-double; pure white. Very rare and beautiful. Midseason to late.

EULALIE SALLEY. Large, single to semi-double; deep red, often spotted white. Fragrant. Midseason to late.

FANNY BOLIS. Large, semi-double to loose double; red, splotted white, with showy stamens. Midseason.

FEASTI. Double; white, pink, or variegated white and pink. Midseason.



Pink Perfection



Prof. C. S. Sargent



Debutante

CAMELLIAS

FIREBRAND. M.G. Large, semi-double to double; deep fiery red. Midseason to late.

GIGANTEA. Large, loose peony form; glorious red and white. Midseason.

GLOIRE DE NANTES. Semi-double; center petals whorled; bright red with tints of rose. Free bloomer, midseason to late.

GLORIOUS. M.G. Large, loose double; variegated shell-pink and white, occasionally solid pink. Midseason.

GOV. MOUTON. Loose peony form; deep red marbled white. Midseason.

H. A. DOWNING. Very large, loose peony shape; deep rosy red. Low, bushy, slow growth; midseason to late.

HALEY'S MONARCH. Large, semi-double; rosy red. Vigorous; midseason to late.

HARTEGAN DOUBLE RED. Some pompon centers. All-season bloomer.

H. C. ANDERSON. Loose double; scarlet. Hardy; late.

HELEN OF TROY. M.G. Fine large semi-double; red. Midseason.

HERMES. Peony type; white variegated pink and red. Fragrant. Tall; midseason.

HERMES RED. Red; slightly bushier habit.

HIBISCUS, C. SIMPLEX. Six-inch single blooms of coral-pink. Open, loose growth; free bloomer early to midseason.

HIS MAJESTY. M.G. Semi-double to almost peony type; pink. Late.

HITES PINK. Large, semi-double; pink, with very showy stamens. Late.

HOLD DE LARCHE. M.G. Loose double; pink, sometimes variegated deeper pink and white. Midseason to late.

IMBRICATA. Large; cherry-red marked white. Bushy; midseason.

IMURA. Semi-double, 6 inches across; snow-white. Loose, open growth; midseason.

JAPONICA XXX. Large, loose double; cherry-red to dark rose. Midseason to late.

JAPONICA NO. 37. Large, double; clear rose-pink. Early to midseason.

JAPONICA NO. 47. Semi-double to double; deep pink. Midseason.

JARVIS RED. Loose double; dark red. Open growth; prolific bloomer, midseason to late.

JOHN LANG. Double; light pink. Midseason.

JULIA DRAYTON. M.G. Large, double; salmon-pink to almost red. Midseason.

K. SAWADA. Full double; pure white. All-season bloomer. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 431 owned by Overlook Nurseries.)

KELLINGTONIA. Peony form, pompon center; orange-red blotched white. Midseason to late.

KUMASAKA. Large, semi-double to loose double; deep pink. Midseason to late.

LA BELLE PECHE. M.G. Semi-double; pink and white. Midseason.

LADY CAMPBELL. Full double; light red. Vigorous; blooms December to April.

LADY CROMARTIE. M.G. Large, semi-double; red. Vigorous; midseason to late.

LADY HUME'S BLUSH. M.G. Full double; pale blush-pink. Midseason to late.

LADY VANSETTI. Semi-double; red. A type has white variegations. Midseason.

LORRAINE. Double; white or light pink, striped or spotted carmine. Midseason to late.

MADONNA PINK. Full double; flesh-pink streaked with rose. Late.

MAGNOLIA GARDENS. Immense, semi-double; rose-pink. All-season bloomer.

MARASCHINO. Double; bright red. Midseason to late.

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER. Large, peony form; pink. Early.

MARGARET LAWRENCE. M.G. Large, semi-double; deep pink. Early to midseason.

MARIE LOUISE. Full double; pink and white. Midseason to late.

MARQUIS OF EXETER. Large, loose peony type; pink, red, and white. Prolific early bloomer.



Chandleri Elegans

MATHOTIANA ALBA. Full double; pure white with a fleck of red on one petal. Tender; midseason to late.

MATHOTIANA ROSEA. Huge, full double, rose form; rose-pink. Fast growth; midseason.

MATHOTIANA RUBRA. Very large, full double; deep red, occasionally showing stamens. Midseason.

MATSUKASA. Full double; rose-red speckled white, also all-white. Late.

MIKENJAKU. Large, semi-double; rose-pink marbled white. Midseason.

MME. FAUCILLON. Double; deep pink. Vigorous; free bloomer, midseason to late.

MME. LE BOIS. Full double, cupped; cherry-red. Bushy; prolific bloomer, early to midseason.

MME. LOUISE. M.G. Double; light red or deep pink, sometimes flecked white. Free bloom in midseason.

MME. STREKALOFF. Peony type; blush-pink striped darker. Midseason.



Kumasaka



Victor Emanuel



Caleb Cope

CAMELLIAS

MONARCH. Large, loose double; deep pink. Midseason to late.

MONTIRONI. Full double; porcelain-white, occasionally variegated pink and rarely solid pink. Midseason.

MRS. WM. THOMPSON. Large, semi-double; pure white. Midseason to late.

NAGASAKI VARIEGATED. Semi-double; rose-pink and white. Slow growth; late.

NOBILISSIMA. Double; pure white. Strong, bushy; midseason.

OTOME. Large, full double; coral-pink. Midseason to late.

PALE PINK PEONY. M.G. Peony form; blush-pink. Late.

PANACHE. Double; white. Free bloom in midseason.

PERIGUIANA. Double; white. Prolific midseason bloom.

PINK BALL. Peony type; pink. Midseason.

PINK CAMEO. Full double; cameo-pink. All-season bloomer.

PINK DOUBLE (Salley). Similar to Sarah Frost but lighter in color. Bushy growth; midseason.

PINK LARGE DOUBLE. M.G. No. 188. Large, loose, double, rose form; pink. Vigorous; free bloomer all season.

PINK PERFECTION. Double; shell-pink. Midseason.

PINK SEMI-DOUBLE (Cooker). Large, semi-double; deep rose-pink, with prominent stamens. Midseason to late.

PINK STAR. M.G. Star shape, semi-double; pink. Rather tender; late.

POMPEIAN RUBRA. Peony form; deep red. Low, spreading; profuse bloom, midseason to late.

POPE PIUS IX. Large, full double; flame-red. Vigorous, upright, midseason.

PRATTI. Double; white, rarely splashed deep rose-pink. Midseason.

PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON. Deep red. Bushy; early to midseason.

PRINCESS BACHANACHI. Full double; dark red marbled white. Tall growth; midseason.

PRINCESS OF WALES. M.G. Loose double; white. Fairly tall; midseason to late.

PROFESSOR C. S. SARGENT. Large, full, tight peony form; crimson. Sturdy, compact all-season bloomer.

PURPLE EMPEROR. M.G. Very large, full double; deepest red. Midseason to late.

RED DOUBLE MANTEO. Large, full double; red. One of the best reds. Midseason.

RED DOUBLE WANCHESE. Double, high-centered; red. Vigorous; midseason.

REINE DES FLEURS. Full double; deep pink flecked white. Midseason.

REV. JOHN BENNETT. Semi-double; bright rose-pink. Sturdy; midseason.

REV. JOHN G. DRAYTON. Loose peony form; deep coral-pink. Compact; midseason to late.

ROI LEOPOLD (Cheerful). Red. Tall; profuse bloomer, midseason to late.

ROSE EMERY (Xmas Cheer). Full double, with tufted center; deep rose-pink.

ROSITA. Double; rose-pink. Midseason.

RUBEL VIRGINALIS. Peony type, with large outer guard petals and clustered petals; pink. Midseason.

SARA C. HASTIE. Peony type; pale pink. Upright; early.

SARAH FROST. Full double; deep rose-pink. The old standby. Midseason to late.

SASANQUA VARIETIES:

BRILLIANCY. Large, single; cherry-red.

CLEOPATRA. Semi-double; rose-pink.

CRIMSON BRIDE. Crimson. Early.

CRIMSON VELVETTI. Large, single.

DAWN. Single to semi-double; deep pink, opening white tipped pink. Early.

FLORIBUNDA. Medium size; white margined lavender. Heavy early bloomer.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA. Four to 5-inch snow-white bloom. Vigorous; early.

LAVENDER QUEEN. Large, single; lavender-pink. Early.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Single; pink. Early.

MINE-NO-YUKI. Double; snow-white with few stamens. Early.

MT. FUJI. Double; creamy. Early.

MUTT'S WATERMELON-PINK. Single. Tall; early.

JEFF'S WATERMELON-PINK. Short fat plant; early.

SASANQUA VARIETIES, continued

ROSEA GRANDIFLORA. Very large; rose-pink, opening flat. Early.

SNOW ON MOUNTAIN. Full, loose double; white. Sprawling; early.

SUPER ROSEA. Large; rose-pink. Vigorous; early.

TRICOLOR MAGNIFICA. Single; white center, edged lavender, with soft pink between. Compact, upright; early.

WATERMELON-PINK. Large; deep pink. Upright; early.

WHITE BUTTERFLY. Single; white, margined flesh-pink. Early.

WILLOW LEAF. White edged pink. Narrow leaves; compact plant.

SCARLETT O'HARA. Brilliant red flecked white. Midseason.

SIMPLEX PINK AND WHITE. M.G. Single; pink and white. Late.

SOPHIA. Very large; pink and white. Midseason.

SPECIOSA. Loose double; deep pink, sometimes variegated white. Midseason.

STANDARD G. S. M. Full double; deep pink marbled white. Midseason.

STAR DUST. Double peony shape; pink. Midseason.

STAR WHEEL. Peony form, star shape; pink. Midseason.

SWEETI VERA. Large, loose peony shape; flesh-pink striped rose. Midseason.

TEUTONIA. M.G. Pink variegated white, white variegated pink, and red variegated pink. Late.

T. K. VARIEGATED. Semi-double; rose-pink striped deeper. Midseason.

TRICOLOR. Semi-double; white, pink, and variegated. Midseason to late.

TRICOLOR G. S. M. Full double, rose form; rose-pink striped deeper.

TRICOLOR SIEBOLDI. Semi-double; deep pink or white, variegated red and pink. We also have White, Red, Pink—one color to a plant. Midseason.

TRIPHOSA. Large, single to semi-double; white. Midseason.

VARIEGATA. Semi-double; pink and white. Midseason.

VARIEGATA DAVIS. Full double; white, spotted pink and occasionally solid pink. Midseason to late.

VARIEGATA FETCHMANS. Earlier and more compact. Midseason.

VARIEGATA PLENA. M.G. Large, double; cherry-red irregularly spotted white. Midseason to late.

VARIEGATED LEAF. Single; pink. Leaves variegated yellow and green. Late.

VENUS. Semi-double; light pink. Midseason.

VICTOR EMANUEL. Large, double, peony form; deep red. Bushy; late.

VIVID PINK. M.G. Deepest pink. Midseason to late.

WAKANOURA RED. Large, semi-double; light red. Hardy; midseason.

WAKANOURA VARIEGATED. Semi-double; red, pink, and white. Midseason. 1]

WARRATAH. Fringe of flat red petals around a tight pompon center. Midseason.

WELLS BANSIANA. M.G. Double; pale pink, striped white. Slow; late.

WESCOTT VARIEGATED. Full double; pink and white. Midseason.

WM. S. HASTIE. M.G. Double; deep purplish red. Midseason to late.

Rev. John
Bennett



SAVE A GENERATION *in Planting Shade Trees*



THE picture above shows a 6-inch live oak being lowered into the plant pit with only two men to handle the job. It is no longer necessary to plant saplings that you can never hope, in your lifetime, to see as full-grown trees. Modern tree-moving equipment and skilled workmen make it possible to move large trees with no risk, provided the usual care is given them after they are in their new location. For those who have the natural wish to possess fine trees, and not just the promise of them, this service offers exciting possibilities at reasonable cost.

By far the best way to find a tree for any particular location is to come to our nurseries and choose one. This will help you to visualize just how it will look on your grounds. A visit to inspect real living plants will give you a great deal of satisfaction, for besides acquainting you with what you intend to buy, it will allow you to see many new and rare plants with which you are not familiar.

Come to see us any time. We like visitors!

C O N T E N T S

	Page		Page
Azalea	52-54	Holly	17
Boxwood	16	Lilac	41
Camellia	59-62	Magnolia	18,19
Cherry, Flowering	24,25	Norfolk Gardens	4-15
Crab-apple, Flowering	22,23	Peach, Flowering	27
Dogwood	20,21	Rhododendron	55
Evergreens	50,51	Rose	48,49
Evergreens, Broad-leaved	56,57	Shade Trees	42-46
Fruits and Nuts	47	Shrubs, Flowering	30-40
Hedge Plants	26	Vines	28,29



GREENBRIER FARMS, INC.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

CAMELLIA, EMPRESS

A handsome grafted specimen of
this large semi-double pink variety.